THE MORNING STAR.

FULL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Daily Letter From Raleigh.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR.

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THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BUSY WEEK!

It has been with us. Our immense line of Spring Fabrics have been exciting a great deal of admiration and attention. Time is money, they say, and the few moments spent in a careful perusal of this announcement will bear out to its fullest degree the truth of this axiom. 'Tisn't the price alone that create the rush here —quality does its share—and a big share, too. You can't say much about values in a simple unembellished statement like this. Nothing outside of a personal visit can give you any idea of the style and quality concerned.

New Silks.

One lot new Shirt Waist Silks, light changeable colors, 90c a yard.
One lot Taffeta Plissi 60c a yard.
One lot first quality Wash Silks only 30c a yard.

BLACK GOODS.

One lot Black Storm Serge, best quality ever sold for the money, 45c a yard.
One lot heavy twilled Serge, just the thing for Skirts, 50c a yard.

SPECIAL.

One lot all-wool CHALLIES, worth 25c a yard, 12½c a yard. (See styles in window.)

WASH FABRICS

In endless variety.

Imported Dimities, 40-inch wide, 20c a yard.
French Organdies 35c a yard.
Percales 12c a yard.
Drap de Veinna 15c a yard.

Perfect Fitting and Good Wearing

are the

"KAYSER Patent Finger-Tipped" Silk Gloves.

We warrant them. Our store is noted for selling the best of everything. These gloves are the best made, and in every pair a Guarantee Ticket that is good for a new pair Free in any case where the "Tips" weat out before the gloves. Blacks and Colors, 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

Just Received

A beautiful line of Side Combs with real Sterling Silver ornaments.
Belt Pins in Frosted Silver and Blue Enameling.
Belt Buckles in exquisite designs, perfect imitations of Silver.
Black Enameled Belt Buckles.
A special lot of Knitting Silk, each ball containing 80 yards, all the shades, only 12½c a ball.
We wish to call especial attention to our line of Gent's Furnishings.
Gent's Tecks and Four-in-hands.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, etc.
500 Umbrellas in several lengths at astonishingly low prices.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

apr 21 tf

DRY GOODS.

An Eye-Opener for Spring.

WE COMPASS WITHIN OUR SMALL space more truthful talk than if oft times spread over page. You who know us, know that we do not make any promises promiscuously without producing the proof. "Everything we name we own." You can never say you was lured to disappointment by any printer's ink above our signature

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Our 36 inch dress goods, worth 25c, 18c.
Our 36-inch all wool Henriettas, worth 50c, 33⅓c.
A full line of Danish Cloth, all colors, 10c.
Our 40-inch all wool French Serge, worth 60c, 44c.
Our 44-inch all wool, extra heavy storm serge, worth, 75c, 63c.
A full line of imitation Moire silk, worth 25c, 15c.
Our 30-inch Creponettes, high colors, worth 15c, 12½c
Our 32-inch plain and figured Princess lawns, worth 15c, 9c.
A beautiful line of Percales, worth 12½c, 9c.
Our 27-inch Scotch figured Dimites, worth 15c, 9c.
Our Watteau striped lawns, worth 15c, 9c.
Our 30 inch Satinettes, bright patterns, worth 15c, 9c
Ask to see our silk stripe Challies, worth 30c, 19c.
A full line of Crepons, all colors, worth 12c, 8c.
Ask to see our new draperies, 10c, 15c, 25c.
Some new things in Lace Curtains at 90c per pair.
New lot of Table Cloths and Doylets.

DOMESTICS.

Very good quality, 3c per yard.
4x4 Sea Island, 4c per yard.
Remnants in bleaching, 3c per yard.
Good yard-wide bleach, 5c yer yard.
25c bleached sheeting, 18c.
Best Ticking, 15c.
And lots of other good values.
Mattings! Mattings! Mattings!—Cheaper than ever.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Car fare paid on all purchases of $2.00 and over

Phone 118 ap 21 tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

OUTLINES.

Base ball games yesterday. —— A negro to be hanged in Maryland. —— New workmen to take the place of strikers in West Virginia coal mines. —— A negro hanged in Richmond. —— Thirty-two thousand dollars stolen from a bank. —— An unknown sailing vessel burned off Cape Hatteras. —— The Nicaragua affair—British warships at Corinto to enforce the demand for immediate payment of $75,000; will take possession of the Custom House if the money is not paid to-day; a Cabinet meeting at Washington to consider the matter. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Fatal shooting affray in South Carolina. —— The rate committee of the new passenger Association. —— Japan and the powers—Russia, France and Germany opposed to the cession of Chinese territory.—— Washington news —movements of U. S. cruisers; the rehearing of the income tax cases.—— Cuban affairs—A battle Sunday in which the insurgents are said to have been repulsed. —— The Charlotte bank defaulter has left the city and a reward is offered for his arrest. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., and closing offered at 1½ per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 3-16 cents; middling uplands 6 15-16 cents; Southern flour dull and firm; common to fair extra $2.00@2.90; good to choice do. $2.90@3.40; wheat quiet and strong; scarce; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 65½@65¼c; afloat 65¼c; corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 56c; afloat —c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 31½@ 32c; rosin dull and easy; strained common to good $1.45@1.59.

One of the smallest knock-down affairs that ever occurred in Lancaster county, Pa., occurred a few days ago, when the sheriff sold out a merchant whose assets realized 31 cents.

The American shoe trade is getting a strong foothold in England. The American shoe sells cheaper than the English shoe, and thousands of Englishmen and English women are wearing them.

Gen. Harrison isn't making many speeches these days. His friends commend his masterly silence. It isn't every aspirant to high place who knows when it is a good time to give his mouth a vacation.

Whistling by electricity will be the next thing in order. An Indiana man has invented an apparatus by which every whistle in the United States can be sounded simultaneously and thus keep the establishments on correct time.

Nicaragua complains that England didn't give her time to justify herself before demanding that $75,000. It is only when dealing with strong powers that England gives time; when dealing with weak powers she does business on a cash down basis.

Horses at $5 a head are pretty cheap. But that's what a lot of 3,000 sold at in Portland, Oregon, a few days ago, to a syndicate which is engaged in the horse slaughtering business. The meat is packed and shipped, and all parts of the animal are utilized in some way.

A San Francisco girl who was disappointed in love several years ago retired to the wilds of Oregon where she now associates only with grizzly bears, which she feels sure will not go back on her while her rifle, with which she has become an adept, keeps them stuffed with fresh meat.

A rich old lady who recently died in France left her fortune to charitable institutions in the town in which she lived, but forgot to tell where to find it. A search of the premises revealed nothing until they struck the old lumber room, where in a pile of rubbish they found a bag of coin, notes, deeds, etc., amounting to $300,000.

A man's fate sometimes hangs by a hair, as it were. The young man Durant who is under arrest in San Francisco, charged with the murder of two girls, is somewhat in that fix. A link in the evidence against him is some hairs found on the dress of one of the murdered girls which a microscopic inspection proves to be similar to the hair of a horse which Durant had been riding the day of the murder when he and one of his victims were last seen together.

Aunt Hannah Chard, of New Jersey, had a nice time at her birth-day party a few days ago, the 106th return of that interesting event in her history. There were present on this occasion three sons, the youngest of whom is 70 years old, 32 grand children, 82 great-grand children and 12 great-great-grand children. Take it all in all it was somewhat of a grand affair, and the old lady is said to have been one of the nimblest of the lot.

The gold fields in Piedmont, North Carolina, are creating a boom in gold mining in that section of the State. There are now a number of prospectors from the West looking at properties and others are expected It is reported that Edison, the electrician, has purchased a mine near Charlotte, where he proposes to develop his process for the treatment of ores. Some practical, economic process for working low grade ores is all that is necessary to make gold mining a profitable business in this State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT—Connecticut Ins. Co.
STATEMENT—Ætna Ins. Co. (Fire).
W. B. COOPER—Snuff and tobacco.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE—Milch cows.
NEILL McKINNON—Country butter.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— New moon last night.

— Receipts of cotton here yesterday 54 bales; same day last year 13 bales.

— Wilmington S. F. E. Co. will celebrate its 26th anniversary to-night.

— Local forecast: Fair; slightly warmer Thursday afternoon; variable winds.

— There was 14 feet water in the river at Fayetteville Tuesday; a fall of 4 feet in 24 hours.

— The Superior Court will probably conclude the business of the term to-day and adjourn *sine die*.

— There was a severe hail storm in Pender county along the line of the W. N. & N. R. R. last Tuesday afternoon.

— A sturgeon eight feet long and weighing 360 pounds, caught in Cape Fear river, was at Davis' fish house yesterday.

— The cotton region bulletin shows that there was no rain outside of the Wilmington district in North Carolina for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.

— Judge Hoke and several members of the Bar of Wilmington took a trip on the Seacoast Railroad yesterday afternoon to Wrightsville and Ocean View.

— The steamboat *Commodore Barney*, an old gunboat used by the Federals in the late war, put in at Southport for a harbor while on her way to Jacksonville, Fla., where she is to be used as a ferry boat.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Rev. Dr. L. L. Nash, of Newbern, is here on a visit to friends.

— Mr. Walter H. Neal, of Laurinburg, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. L. Andrews, of Ivanhoe, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Miss Bessie Maunder has returned from visiting friends at Southport.

— The fire early this morning was in a store, corner of Fourth and Wright streets.

— Mrs. W. B. Cooper, of this city, is on a visit to her uncle, Mr. Frank Lennow, at Lumberton.

— Misses Mary Harper, Pearl Wescott and Nessie Wescott have returned from a week's visit to Southport.

— Mrs. Banner, of Mt. Airy, formerly Miss Annie Borden, of this city, is here on a month's visit to friends and relatives.

— Messrs. Jas. A. Lockhart and Jas. A. Leak, Wadesboro; A. Scott, Cronly; J. B. Winders, Warsaw; J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; S. S. Spier, Goldsboro; H. Butters, Hub; Wm. Black, Monroe; Bruce Williams, Burgaw; V. D. Norwood, Waynesville; M. M. Grinoley, Jacksonville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

BOLD BURGLARY.

A Store on Market Street Entered Early Tuesday Night—Nothing Taken but a Portion of the Stock Ruined.

Mr. H. VonGlahn's shoe store on Market street near Front was forcibly entered last Tuesday night, but whether for the purpose of robbery or with intent simply to do wanton injury to the stock of goods in the place is not clear. Upon opening the store yesterday morning the proprietor found that the desk and money-drawer had been opened and ransacked, papers taken out and scattered on the floor, but no money had been left over night in the drawer, and it could not be ascertained that anything had been taken. The counter, however, was covered with fine shoes that had been taken from the cases and cut with a knife so as to ruin them. Altogether, there were seventeen pairs of men's and ladies' shoes, valued at about $75, practically destroyed.

It is thought that the store was entered early in the evening. A lighted lamp is always left in the place at night, but that night, Mr. W. L. DeRosset, Jr., whose store is next to Mr. VonGlahn's, says that when he closed his place of business shortly after 9 o'clock, he noticed that there was no light in Mr. VonGlahn's store. The lamp was found on upper floor of the building yesterday morning. The police officer on that beat wa one of the new men on the force and probably did not notice that the lamp had been extinguished. Entrance to the store was gained by means of ladders on the premises in rear of the building with which the fellow reached the roof and descended through the scuttle, which was unfastened.

There is no clue to the bold depredator, yet it is said that Mr. VonGlahn has reason to suspect some one. It is to be hoped that the guilty person will be found out and punished to the full extent of the law.

The same night a stable in the rear of Mr. Simon Sanders' store, corner of Market and Second streets, was broken open and a large turkey gobbler was stolen.

Struck by Lightning.

Mr. Julius Reaves' dwelling, on Craig's alley, between Castle and Queen and Second and Third streets, was struck by lightning last Tuesday night during the thunder storm. Fortunately the house was not damaged seriously and no one was hurt. This is the second time this year that this house has been struck by lightning.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT

By Amateurs at Abbie Chadbourn Memorial Hall Last Evening.

One of the best amateur entertainments ever in Wilmington was given last night at the Abbie Chadbourn Memorial hall.

The ease and grace with which every one connected with the affair rendered the several roles was indeed remarkable.

The first part, "A Matrimonial Advertisement," was a pleasing little romance, beautifully rendered by Mr. C. H. Robinson, Jr., and Miss Bessie May Gibson. The audience was well pleased, and only regrets were expressed at its being so short.

Part second contained many musical treats by Wilmington's favorites. In addition to which the audience had the very great pleasure of listening to a novel soloist, Miss Osborn, who charmed the audience by whistling in a most masterly manner. She was compelled to respond to repeated encores and each time seemed to gain favor with the audience. It is sincerely to be wished that a Wilmington audience will have the pleasure of hearing her again at no distant day.

Messrs. Munson and Shoemaker performed on the piano a duet with matchless skill, sustaining their reputation as musicians of great merit.

Miss Bridgers was encored after singing "Sleep, Love, Sleep," to which she responded sweetly.

Miss Annie Adrian pleased the audience with the song, "Ah! Do'st Thou Love." She was encored vigorously, and deservedly so, for she possesses a voice rich and powerful, and gives promise of becoming a favorite in Wilmington musical circles.

Miss Bridgers and Mr. Emerson sang a duet from "Robin Hood," displaying their musical powers to marked advantage. They are always well received by a Wilmington audience.

Miss Schwarz, Wilmington's favorite singer, captivated her hearers by her superb manner and the sweetness of her voice. She was, after singing two numbers, encored and responded sweetly. This ended the secnod part.

The event of the evening was Part Third, this being a beautiful little comedy entitled "Per Telephone." Each of the characters in this trying little scene was admirably sustained. Miss Anna McRee as "Nan Cuzzin," was just charming. She showed a thoroughness with her difficult role seldom attained by amateurs. Miss Bessie Wiggins as "Miss Mary Halcome," rendered the character perfectly, and by her charming manner won the admiration of the entire audience. "Nora" (a servant), as rendered by Miss Maggie Brown, reflected great credit on this young lady. The role was difficult, but Miss Brown was quite equal to the task and deserves especial mention. Mr. E. T. Huggins as "Guy Harling," and Mr. J. Harrington as "Ned Austin," acquitted themselves admirably and displayed much talent in this line.

With this ended one of the most successful entertainments of a similar nature ever given in the city, and it is hoped the managers in this enterprise will soon favor the public with either a repetition of this or something of a like nature equally as good.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Cases Disposed of at Yesterday's Session.

The Superior Court yesterday disposed of cases on the calendar as follows:

J. F. Medlin and wife vs. Mary Buford *et al.* Judgment for plaintiff. Appeal by defendant to Supreme Court.

S. McD. Tate, treasurer of the State of North Carolina vs. Bank of New Hanover and Junius Davis and R. T. Bennett, assignee. Continued on account of sickness of Judge Bennett.

W. J. Corbett vs. Gleaves Hardware Co. Final decree, dismissing receiver.

Junius Davis, receiver, vs. Isaac Bates and wife. Decree of foreclosure.

Junius Davis, receiver, vs. Isaac Bates. Judgment.

American Trust and Savings Bank vs. Junius Davis, receiver, and J. A. Leak, receiver. Judgment.

Commercial Bank of Danville vs. Junius Davis, receiver, and J. A. Leak, receiver. Judgment.

Neilson vs. Schulken. Neilson called and non suited for failure to answer; plaintiff pay costs. taxed by clerk.

Harriss vs. Weill. Judgment for plaintiff for $10 and costs.

Grant Bros. vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co. Continued by consent.

Hansen & Smith vs. Argyle Lumber Co. Judgment signed.

Hargrove & Co. vs. Adrian & Vollers. Parties have leave to substitute pleadings.

Union Bank and Trust Co. vs. Junius Davis, receiver, and J. A. Leak, receiver. Left open.

J. Cohen & Son vs. Imperial Pine Product Co. Fees to Iredell Meares, attorney, $500 and expenses.

Rouse, et al. vs. Davis & Zoeller. Motion for expenses of attorney, &c., and taxes and costs be allowed.

Court adjourned at 1 o'clock till 10 a. m. to-day.

Married at Home.

Mr. Luther Toon and Miss Elizabeth Brock were happily united in the bonds of matrimony last night at the bride's residence on Princess street between Fourth and Fifth. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Rev. Robert Strange conducted the ceremonies. It was a quiet home wedding, only a few invited friends being present. Mr. Geo. C. Southerland was best man. After the marriage a reception was held. A number of presents were received by the newly married couple. Miss Brock is a daughter of the late Chief of Police Brock, of Wilmington.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 25.

Meteorological data for yesterday:
Temperature: 8 a. m., 62°; 8 p. m., 64°; maximum, 73°; minimum, 60°; mean, 66°.
Rainfall for the day .54; rainfall for the month up to date 3.24 inches.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair, cooler in extreme western portions and southerly winds.

THE HOLLAND SHORTAGE.

The Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank Will Make a Net Loss of About Twenty Thousand Dollars—Forgery Added to Embezzlement.

The *News* gives the following additional details of the Holland embezzlement in Charlotte.

To a *News* reporter Dr. John H. McAden, President of the Bank, said:

"Holland's shortage is between $60,000 and $75,000. Covering in his property and his bond, the bank expects to sustain a loss of from $15,000 to $20,000.

"One of Mr. Holland's methods was to show a credit on his books of money to his account in other banks, when investigation shows that these credits were false."

Mr. Holland was treasurer of the building fund of the First Presbyterian Church, and had in his hands $27,000 of the church money. The greater part of this, if not all, had been disbursed as the work progressed, and the report that some of the church money was lost by his failure, is probably not true. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Burroughs, George E. Wilson and Thomas Grier, made an examination into the matter and is to make a report at six o'clock this afternoon.

It was reported that Mr. Holland was placed under arrest this morning, but the *News* can state upon authority that he has not been arrested. It can further state upon authority that he will be prosecuted for embezzlement at the next term of the United States Court, to be held in this city next June, and that he will not be arrested in the meantime should he make no movement to flee the country. This, then, is the present status of a case that has stirred Charlotte as nothing has done since the failure of the Bank of Mecklenburg.

The annexed paragraphs are from the *Observer* of yesterday;

The deeper the affair is probed the more heinous it appears. Yesterday morning it was discovered that to the catalogue of crime of which the ex-cashier had been guilty must be added the terrible offence of forgery. A note was found on which he forged the name of Mr. J. H. Sloan for $10,000. The note was on the bank. Mr. Sloan was notified early yesterday morning. He was greatly distressed over the matter. He had such extensive business dealings with Mr. Holland, as cashier of the bank, and was one of his strongest sympathizers. Said he: "I have extolled Mr. Holland so highly to all the banks outside of Charlotte, with whom I had dealings, and I never had anything to distress me more."

It was at first reported that he had gotten Mr. Sloan for $10,000, but that is not true. He got the bank instead of Mr. Sloan. It was also reported that Mr. J. D. Church was a loser to the extent of $3,000, but this proves by accident not to be true. Mr. Church had paid into the bank $3,000 which Mr. Holland had failed to credit, but it was known in the bank that Mr. Church had paid in the money, so the bank makes it good. Mr. Sloan states that as far as it can be ascertained the entries on his account were correct and had always been so.

Mr. Holland has for years been a member of the board of deacons of the First Presbyterian Curch, It had often been the comment in the church, especially among the officers, that for years he had not taken communion. After the sad denouement took place, he said to a friend, who went to offer sympathy. "You often asked why I did not take communion. Now you know. I had this matter on my conscience, and I could not take communion."

COOK VS. MEARES.

The Criminal Circuit Court Case Ready for the Supreme Court.

The papers in the Criminal Circuit Court case—C. A. Cook vs. O. P. Meares—have been prepared by Col. Jno. D. Taylor, Clerk of the Superior Court, and will be sent to the Supreme Court at Raleigh this week.

Judge Hoke's judgment is a brief document. After reciting the facts in the case, that Cook was elected Judge of the Court before the act creating the Court became a law, etc., he says:

"And the Court being of opinion upon the foregoing facts that the relator of the plaintiff is not entitled to the said office of Judge of said Circuit Criminal Court for the county of New Hanover and others, but that the defendant is entitled to said office, doth declare and adjudge that the defendant O. P. Meares is entitled of right to the office of Judge of the Circuit Criminal Court composed of the counties of New Hanover and others, and that the plaintiff and his sureties to the prosecution of this action pay the cost of this action, to be taxed by the clerk.

[Signed] W. H. HOKE,
Judge Presiding.

The Farmers Are Coming.

It is manifest that the next few years will witness a tide of immigration to North Carolina from the farming sections of the North. The STAR has received the following letter, and would say to the writer that he cannot do better than come straight to Wilmington, where he can secure all the information he desires:

HELMER P. O., LUCE CO., MICH.,
April 20, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:—Will you please send me a copy of your paper. We are getting up a crowd to move to your State to farm. We are all farmers and would like to see one of your papers.

Yours, very truly,
J. H. DENNY,
Helmer P. O., Luce Co., Michigan.

Cronenburg Took 'Em.

About fifteen members of the Eastern Dog and Game Protective Association were photographed in a group, by Cronenburg, at their shooting grounds yesterday. As the inducement held out was the statement that a reproduction of the photograph would be printed in two of the leading sportsmen's papers of the country, every really ugly member of the club was present, and if Cronenburg's camera had not been a very strong one it could not have stood the strain. No doubt the local artist's photograph will be excellent, but what it look like after it goes through the hands of the photo-engraver and then through the printing press of *Forest and Stream* and *The Chicago Field*, is something for the future to determine.

The Naval Reserves Battallion Officers Meeting.

Newbern *Journal:* The meeting of the Naval Reserves Battalion officers was held in this city yesterday, Lieut. F. Winslow presiding and Mr. W. T. Hill acting as secretary, and Newbern and other officers being present.

After discussing this Summer's annual cruise it was decided to ask the several divisions of the State how the 15th of July would suit them for the cruise and if found satisfactory make that the date.

Some other business was transacted, but this is the portion of greatest interest to the public.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET

THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTION AN ABSORBING SUBJECT.

The Seaboard Air Line and the Locomotive Brotherhood—Supreme Court—Letter Carriers' Claims—State Fair—Mass Meeting in the Interest of the Confederate Monument Unveiling.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, April 24.

The Republican primaries last night made nominations for Aldermen in all wards except the second. This ward is hopelessly Democratic. The Republicans will however attempt to defeat one of the men on the Democratic ticket, whom they consider weak. If a Democrat will run independent he will be supported by the Republicans The nomination of Republican delegates reveals the fact that Tip Wynne will be nominated for Mayor Thursday night without a doubt. Kemp Merrit will be placed on the ticket for City Clerk and J. H. Alford, foreman of the *Biblical Recorder* office, will be nominated for Tax Collector. Several persons who attended the Democratic primaries were also prominent in the Republican ward meetings.

This afternoon Mr. Charles Baskerville and Miss Mary Snow were united in marriage at Christ's Church. Both parties are quite popular and the event was a notable one socially. Attendants were here from this and other Southern States. Mr. and Mrs. Baskerville will make Chapel Hill their home.

The committee of engineers from Abbeville returned home this morning. They say they were highly satisfied with their interview with Mr. Read. They said the same thing in regard to the conference they had with that gentleman two weeks ago. Mr. Garrison told me there was a slight misunderstanding, which was now amicably settled.

The meeting of all the engineers of the Seaboard system to be held here next Sunday is of great importance. The Brotherhood being a secret order it is impossible to learn of the object of their meetings.

The Supreme Court decided this morning to make the Jones-Ewart Judgship the special order Saturday. Shaffer won his suit in the Civil Court yesterday, which involves the right to valuable property near the city limits.

Improvements in the water works system and gas plant of the Insane Asylum, which were authorized by the General Assembly, have been started.

Senator Fred B. Rice arrived here today.

The United States Commissioner is holding court here to adjudicate the claims of letter carriers against the Government for a charge of overtime. The claims here will amount to several thousand dollars.

The North Carolina Abstract and Guarantee Company opened their office for business yesterday. They will make titles and abstracts of all real estate in Wake county. At present eighteen copyists are employed and as many as thirty will be given work in a few days.

The committee appointed by the Agricultural Society to lay the matter of having another State Fair before the citizens of Raleigh, and to try and get the citizens to co-operate in liquidating past debts have issued a circular, which will be placed among the people in a few days.

Executive Clerk Hinton says he had a neighbor to die recently who had been a farmer all his life, started the race of life without a copper, and when he died left a valuable farm of 500 acres, money loaned out on interest and no debts behind him. This man raised his home supplies, and had not planted over 30 bales of cotton in eight years. "Tell me farming does not pay," said Mr. Hinton.

The Governor will preside at the citizens mass meeting to-morrow night, held for the purpose of arousing interest and impressing the importance of the unveiling exercises on the people. Prominent orators will speak.

A PRESENT TO V. P. ST. JOHN.

He Is Presented With a Gold Watch by Locomotive Engineers.

[*Norfolk Virginian.*]

That Vice President St. John, of the Seaboard Air Line, is held in high esteem by the railroad employes of the West, who know him best, has just been strongly demonstrated by the presentation to him of a beautiful gold watch, a gift of the locomotive engineers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

Friday last Messrs. C. J. Ringe, of Trenton, Mo., and John Lacy, of Chicago, a committee sent by the engineers of the Rock Island system, arrived here and went to the office of Mr. St. John, in Portsmouth, only to find that he had gone South. The strangers passed their time pleasantly visiting points of interest. Mr. St. John, on his return from the South, received the committee at his home, in Portsmouth, Sunday afternoon, where the beautiful tribute of esteem was formally presented. Mr. St. John returned his thanks in a feeling letter.

The watch is very handsome, the back is deeply engraved. Inside the case is the inscription:

"A token of friendship from engineers on Rock Island Road, 1895."

Epworth League.

The junior department of the Epworth League was treated to an enjoyable evening on Tuesday last, which Mrs. W. H. Shaw deftly arranged. It was a "mystery box party." A pleasing programme of instrumental music was rendered by Misses Keith, Covington, Alice Borden, Bessie Hankins, Master Davis, and a vocol solo by little Miss Agnes Chasten. This was followed by pleasant games that caused the evening to pass away very quickly. There were sold near 300 "mystery boxes" at 10 cents each. The money will be used for charity.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—34 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 94 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar, 29 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—22 bbls tar.

Parker's flat—20 bales cotton, 45 casks spirits turpentine, 19 bbls rosin, 46 bbls tar.

Quinn's flat—17 casks spirits turpentine, 60 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 54 bales; spirits turpentine, 79 casks; rosin, 233 bbls; tar, 109 bbls; crude turpentine, 29 bbls.

— Subscribers to the American Encyclopædic Dictionary are reminded that they can have the 49 parts bound in four volumes in the best law sheep, for $2.00 per volume, by sending them to the STAR office.

WEATHER IN MAY.

Compiled From the Record of Observations Taken at the Wilmington Station For 24 Years Past.

The Chief of the Weather Bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of May, taken at this station for a period of 24 years:

Mean or normal temperature, 70 degrees; the warmest May was that of 1872, with an average of 73 degrees; the coldest May was that of 1884, with an average of 62 degrees; the highest temperature during any May was 97 degrees, on 11th, 1889; the lowest temperature during any May was 38 degrees, on the 1st, 1876; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in Spring), March 30th.

Average precipitation for the month, 4.15 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 9; the greatest monthly precipitation was 8.63 inches, in 1873; the least monthly precipitation was 1.03 inches, in 1891; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.90 inches, on the 12th and 13th, 1871.

Average number of cloudless days, 11; average number of partly cloudy days; 13; average number of cloudy days, 7. The prevailing winds have been from the southwest; the highest velocity of the wind during any May was 52 miles, on the 5th, 1878.

Northern Prices for Truck.

New York quotations: Strawberries, 20 to 60 cents. Asparagus, colossal, $5.00 to 6.00; others, $3.00 to 5.00. Beets, Florida, crates, $2.00 to 3.00. String beans, wax, $2.00 to 2.50; green, $1.25 to 1.75. Squash, $2.00 to 2.50. Green peas, Savannah, $5.00 to 6.00; Florida, $2.00 to 3.00. Celery, $1.00 to 1.50 a dozen roots. Cabbage, $4.00 to 5.50. Cukes, $6.00 to 10.00. Lettuce, $2.00 to 4.00 per barrel. Potatoes, $6.00 to 8.00.

In Philadelphia: Asparagus, extra large, 30 to 35 cents; medium, 20 to 35 cents. Peas, $5.00 per basket. Strawberries, 30 to 40 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Statement

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

December 31, 1894.

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate and ground rents owned by the Company, (less the amount of encumbrances thereon)	$128,750 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being the first liens on the fee-simple)	825,360 00
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company	1,567,981 00
Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgage,) hypothecated to the Company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the Company	7,500 00
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in Bank	215,134 81
Premiums or assessments unpaid	225,621 98
Premium or assessment loans and notes	2,285 00
Total Assets	$2,972,632 79

LIABILITIES

Losses unpaid, including those resisted	$194,692 00
Reserve, as required by Law	1,279,531 10
All other claims	54,000 00
Total Liabilities	$1,528,223 10
Capital Stock paid up	$1,000,000 00
Total Income	1,785,595 06
Total Expenditures	1,621,930 04

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1894.

Risks written	$304,100 00
Losses paid on risks taken	184 98
Losses incurred	84 98

President—J. D. Brown.
Secretary—C. K. Burt.
General Agent—JOHN WILDER ATKINSON, Wilmington.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

{SEAL.} In compliance with Sec. 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, on December 31st, 1894, now on file in this Department.

OCT. COKE,
Secretary of State.

ap25 1t

Statement

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE).

December 31, 1894.

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate and Ground Rents owned by the Company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon)	$200,000 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee simple)	36,000 00
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all otherstocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company	9,256,357 00
Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgage) hypothecated to the Company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the company	5,900 00
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities	3,405 77
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in bank	718,494 77
Premiums or assessments unpaid	627,758 32
Total assets	$10,847,816 36

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted	$386,313 76
Reserve, as required by Law	3,062,537 85
All other claims	201,117 48
Total Liabilities	$3,649,969 09
Capital stock paid up	$4,000,000 00
Total Income	4,388,988 23
Total Expenditures	4,320,947 42

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1894.

Risks written	$1,784,077 00
Premiums received	25,928 00
Losses paid on Risks taken	16,183 43
Losses incurred	12,183 23

President—W. B. Clark.
Vice President—J. F. Dudley.
Secretary—W. H. King.
General Agent—JOHN WILDER ATKINSON, Wilmington.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

{SEAL.} In compliance with Section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina, I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Ætna Insurance Company (Fire), on December 31st, 1894, now on file in this Department.

OCT. COKE,
Secretary of State.

ap 25 1t

Snuff and Tobacco.

2000 pounds R. R. Snuff.
500 pounds 3-Thistle Snuff.
40 boxes Dandy Tobacco.
20 boxes Big 4 Tobacco.
30 boxes Leader Tobacco.
15 boxes Mahogony Tobacco.
10 boxes Meginty Tobacco.

All bought at lowest spot cash price. Your orders wanted.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

ap 25 tf D&W

House and Shop.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling and Shop on northeast corner of Tenth and Princess streets. Everything in excellent repair.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR.

ap 23 3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT CUT IN DryGoods

—AT—

KATZ & POLVOGT,

Cash House,
116 Market Street,

Over 200 pieces of New Dress Goods opened this week.
20c Satines, dark grounds, figured, our price 10c.
15 and 18c Zephyr, Chambrays and Ginghams, choice patterns, our price 8c a yard.
15c figured Dimities only 10c.
$1.98 a beautiful Embroidered Spring Cape, in three colors, worth $5.00.
At 7½c best 4 4 lines Sheeting, limited 10 yards, elsewhere 10 cents.
At 19c best 10-4 Sheeting, elsewhere 30c.
At 10c Galatea Cloth and Ducks, elsewhere 15c.
At 37½c best quality Wash Silks, elsewhere 50c.
At 19c Cheviots and fancy weaves double width Dress Goods, elsewhere 30c.
At 39c 40-inch all-wool Cheviots, elsewhere 65c.
At 39c 40-inch all-wool Storm Serge, elsewhere 60c.
At 62c Mourning Henrietta, Silk-finish, 46-inch wide, elsewhere $1.00.
At 69c Fancy Black Crepon, also a line of colors, elsewhere $1.00.
At 98c Extra size Horectol Spreads, elsewhere $1.50.
At $2.25 Extra Fine Marseilles Spreads, elsewhere $4.00.
At 10c Lonsdale Cambric, first quality, sold elsewhere for 15c.

Great Special in Laces.

100 pieces just received in points venesse, points black and white at prices astonishing to all.
Do not fail to examine this line.

Corsets.

$1.50 W. B. Corsets for $1.00.
R. & G. Corsets for 75c.
$2.50 W. B. Corsets for $1.75.

Kid Gloves.

Treffousse Kid, the best in the world.
$1.25 quality this week 98c.
$1.75 quality this week $1.50.
$1.50 Pearl, Gray, Black stitching.
Kid Gloves this week at 1.50.
1,000 yards Edges and Insertions worth 30 to 40c, this week only 19c.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

White Duck Parasols 98c.
$2.50 Black Silk 26 and 28-inch Umbrellas, choice natural wood sticks, our price $1.25.

Children's Caps at Half Price.

$1.50 Silk Caps for 75c.
95 " " " 39c.
1.00 " " " 50c.

Center counter devoted to the sale of Wash Fabrics.
Special prices to-day.

Katz & Polvogt,

116 Market Street,

Given Away

With every new No. 9 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine, a complete new set of Attachments.

THE NEW NO. 9

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine has just been placed on the market. Its mechanism is perfect. It will not get out of order, and a child can operate it with ease.

Special inducements in the price of these machines for the ensuing two weeks.

Katz & Polvogt,

116 Market Street.

Graham G. Watts,
Manager Machine Department.

Drop a postal card when you wish your machine repaired. An expert machinist looks after this department.

ap 21 tf

NOTICE!

C. F. ROUSS et al., vs. DAVIS & ZOELLER. } Superior Court, New Hanover Co.

By direction of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, all creditors of the late firm of Davis & Zoeller are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned, and make due proof thereof, on or before the 8th day of May, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. FRANK H. STEDMAN, Receiver.

ap 7 4t

Printer Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AS A "TWO-Thirder," who has had experience enough to enable him to handle all kinds of manuscript copy, may secure a situation by application to the STAR OFFICE.

ap 23 3t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $70 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to he position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1895

WHAT A CONTRAST.

We believe it was General Grant who once said that the Democratic party could always be depended upon to do "the wrong thing at the right time," a fact to which the Republican party is indebted for its long lease of life. When in 1890 the people revolutionized the House of Representatives and replaced a large Republican majority with a still larger Democratic majority and followed this up in 1892 by turning the Government altogether over to the Democrats, for the first time in thirty-six years, the prospects were fair for an indefinite lease of power for the Democratic party, and if now that lease of power is uncertain its leaders have themselves to blame for it. Its whole course of action since it came into power has been characterized by a lack of concert amongst its leaders in and outside of Congress as amazing as it has been disastrous, in marvellous contrast to the unity and harmony that marked the conduct of the Republican leaders inside and out of Congress.

The Democratic platform of 1892 denounced the Sherman silver act as "a cowardly makeshift," which should be repealed, but the party nowhere pledged itself to an unconditional repeal, and when it became evident on the assembling of the extra session called to repeal that act that there was strong antagonism within the party lines to the unconditional repeal there and then wise and level-headed leadership would have suggested a middle ground on which Democrats could have stood without jarring party solidity or compromising any Democratic principle. But neither the unconditional repealer nor the conditional repealer seemed to realize this, but with a bull-headed obstinacy each fought on his own line until finally the unconditional repealers backed by Republican votes won and then and there the silver question became an irrepressible issue.

In all that long and spirited and sometimes able and eloquent debate the Republicans, although responsible for the paternity of the Sherman act, preserved a masterly silence and listened while Democrats hurled logic, statistics, facts and sometimes invective at each other, and when the time came the Republicans quietly voted but made the Democrats responsible for all that was said and done in the repeal of that act. Then was the time to have taken the vantage ground and settled the coinage question by substituting for the Sherman act a limited coinage which would have satisfied the Democratic opponents of unconditional repeal in Congress, have satisfied the people, and shut the mouths of the silver mine owners, or at least made them powerless to continue an agitation which now threatens the intergity of the Democratic party.

That same lack of concert characterized the tariff discussion, which came very near ending in a failure and would have ended in a failure if the majority had not surrendered to a handful of protectionists who stood by the interests which they championed with a tenacity which was as admirable as their treachery to the Democratic party was infamous. Still despite this the new tariff was such an improvement on the McKinley monstrosity that the Democratic pledges were in a measure if not fully redeemed. With the concert of action there should have been the tariff bill could have been passed in sixty days, and the work of recuperation of our industries begun before the Fall elections came on, the calamity howler would have been a much less powerful factor, and the Democratic majority of the 53d Congress would not have been converted into an overwhelming Republican majority in the 54th.

And yet we have not learned the lesson of harmony in council and mutual concession as an essential to harmony. Democratic leaders now seem to have lost sight of everything but the silver question, and are permitting themselves to be split up into contending factions over a question that can and should be settled by compromise, and will eventually be so settled by some party, whether it be the Democratic party or not. It is pledged to bimetallism. It has nowhere and at no time taken a position against silver money. There may be a question among Democrats as to the amount of silver which should be coined, but there can be no question as to the continued use of silver as money. Why then should one Democrat proclaim himself as uncompromisingly opposed to any further coinage save on practically impossible conditions, and another proclaim himself an uncompromising contender for the free and unlimited coinage of silver when party fealty demands neither, and when a common ground might be found in limited coinage, beginning with a stated amount for a specified period, with the understanding that the amount be increased as the country demonstrated its capacity to absorb a larger amount? That would be in the nature of an experiment which this country could certainly stand for a few years whether other nations adhered to the gold standard or not.

But with what seems to us a rashness that borders on senseless desperation we are, nineteen months in advance of the next Presidential election, forcing an issue that the conditions may very much modify by that time, for in the meantime events may so form themselves in other sections of the world, and our own business prospects be so materially improved that the people may take much less interest in that issue than they do now when, just emerging from a business paralysis of three years' duration, so many feel the need of money.

The Republican leaders are not managing this way. There are silver coinage contenders in that party, and anti-silver coinage men, too, but we do not hear of any silver or anti-silver clubs being organized, nor of any agitation or counter agitation within that party's lines. Of all the prospective candidates for the Presidency, not one of them has yet opened his mouth on that question, and of all the recognized leaders not one has yet said that the party should proclaim for or against gold, for or against silver, and the upshot will be that when they meet in National Convention they will as usual proclaim for both. Just now they are saying nothing, but are interested observers of the contentions among the Democrats, ready to take advantage of any misstep, and pursuing a course of masterly inactivity, in striking contrast to the reckless rashness displayed by Democratic leaders.

MINOR MENTION.

The Emperor of Japan is showing himself in the hour of victory as well poised and far-seeing as he was bold, able and self-reliant in the day of conflict. He is not carried away by the glorious achievements of his army that might be well calculated to turn the head of a ruler who looked only to the present and not to the future. There is none of the jingoist in his composition, and he makes it plain that he has no sympathy with the jingo spirit which had begun to show itself more or less among his people. In the proclamation announcing the treaty of peace between Japan and China, he rebukes the spirit of aggression shown by some in the excitement of victory, and warns them against giving offence to other nations, and thus complicate Japan's relations with other powers, and that China having paid the penalty of the breach of her friendly relations with Japan, must now be treated as a friendly power, and that by gones must be bygones. Having demonstrated her ability to take care of herself and hold her position amongst the great nations of the earth, Japan, he says, should cultivate peace and good-will with the nations of the earth, and devote herself to the avocations of peace, not forgetting, however, that the men of Japan are still soldiers, and must always be prepared to bear and defend the standards of their country bravely as they did in the glory-crowned conflict with China. There is wisdom in every line of that proclamation, the spirit of which shows the Mikado to be as great or even a greater man in peace than he was in war, a great man among a marvellously great people.

* * *

The latest from Nicaragua is that three British warships had arrived at Corinto to enforce the ultimatum, but whether this is to be done by shelling the town and knocking down some of the houses, or by blockading the port is not stated. If the object be to punish the Nicaraguans for their offence to British dignity the former would be the course to pursue, for the latter would punish foreign merchants doing business with Nicaragua more than it would the Nicaraguans. But we still think that England is playing a bluff game and that she really has no intention of resorting to shell or shot throwing or to blockading. Nicaragua will come to terms before either of these is done, especially as no United States warship has put in an appearance, at which, it seems, great surprise is expressed in Nicaragua. Possibly the Nicaraguans have been counting on the intervention of the United States, and the disappointment in not securing it would, in the event that Nicaragua be compelled to yield to British demands, lead to an estrangement between that country and the United States, which is one of the things that the Britons have been playing for, for then it would be a very easy matter to create a feeling against the Americans who hold the canal concessions and prevent an extension of these in the event the terms had not been strictly complied with. With this the main object of the British statesmen in their dealings with Nicaragua would be accomplished.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— When Mr. Rockefeller wants to endow a new university or build a church he marks up the price of oil a notch. The consumer foots the bills, the millionaire gets the credit. —*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— We should not be justified in taking seriously the suggestion that Nicaragua may offer to lease or cede Corn Island to Great Britain in lieu of the $75,000 which the latter has demanded as indemnity for the expulsion of Hatch. Such a lease or cession of territory, to be used as a naval station, would be distinctly unfriendly to the United States; and just now the friendship of this country is too important for Nicaragua to risk.—*N. Y. Sun, Dem.*

—— As an opponent of free silver coinage under existing conditions Secretary Morton is in accord with a large majority of educated Americans. When he confidently asserts, however, that it is beyond the power of the leading nations of the world to establish bi-metallism through an agreement as to the ratio between gold and silver he is manifestly making a statement which he has no means of verifying. There is a signal preponderance of expert opinion against Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture on this point, and his assumption of superior knoweledge in regard to monetary matters will excite more amusement than respect among practical financiers.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Rep.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Durham *Sun*: Mr. Houston Barbee, who lives in Patterson township, captured a prisoner Saturday afternoon, about dark, that will pay him well for his trouble. The man he captured was David Bell, white, who escaped from the penitentiary last Thursday evening. Bell had been sent to the penitentiary from Madison county six years ago, charged with committing rape, and was serving a life sentence.

— Washington *Messenger*: George Whitehead who was arrested last night by policeman J. R. Grist and Mr. Ed. Phelps, one of the negroes connected with the uprising at Bath, and who came to our city yesterday afternoon on a sail boat, was tried this afternoon before Justice O. H. P. Tankard. He was bound over to court. Failing to give bond he was incarcerated in the county jail for trial at the next term of court.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Judge W. N. Mebane died at his residence in Madison, Rockingham county, Monday morning. He had been suffering for six or eight months with general debility. On Saturday the 20th he had an attack of congestion of the intestines from which he never rallied. —— Between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning the Farmers' Bank at Roxboro was robbed of all the money on hand. The robbers entered through a window, opened a safe, took the money and then closed it as it had been before. There is no clue whatever, but the general impression is that it was done by some expert.

— Raleigh *Press*: George Mills swings to the end of a rope Friday week provided the Governor does not use executive clemency. George has been rather lively for a man under a death sentence, but yesterday he began to show signs of weakness. He is evidently under hack. George is confined in the same cell with a number of moonshiners. They were discussing one day last week whether or not the rope would be cut from around his neck or untied after he was hung. All of the prisoners joined in the discussion and became very much animated. Deputy Brooks says George seemed to enjoy it and laughed heartily.

— Charlotte *News*: Mrs. Helen Cormack died at 9 o'clock this morning at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Geo. J. Williams, near the Graded school. She was 66 years of age and had been in failing health for months past. —Will Stowe, aged 24, a son of Mr. W. I. Stowe, of King's Mountain, was killed under a freight train at Cowpen's last night. No one on the train knew of the accident. It was some hours afterwards when a couple of men passing by found his mutilated body strewn along the track. It appears that the young man wanted to reach his home in King's Mountain and attempted to board a passing freight train as it moved slowly by Cowpens. He fell under the wheels and was ground to pieces.

TWINKLINGS.

— Unless the price of oil drops materially it will be altogether too expensive to blow up an ordinary servant girl.—*Chicago News.*

— What though the postage stamp be counterfeit, there is the pleasing thought that the contents of a letter are always genuine—especially so in the case of love letters.—*Boston Transcript.*

— Miss McFlirter—"I have refused seven offers of marriage since last season."

Miss C. Vere—"Quite a sleight-of-hand performer, arn't you?"—*New York Ledger.*

— She—"Do you make love to every girl you know, as you do to me?"

Young lawyer—"My dear young lady, you should not ask a question that would tend to incriminate the witness."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— One of the issues of the day seems to be the question whether bronze paint is more moral—or immoral—than silk, flesh-colored tights. This is a day of small things, especially in the matter of stage costume.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

— First Lieutenant—By Jove, as we were going over the river on the plank bridge it gave way and the men fell in.

Second Lieutenant—What did you do?

First Lieutenant—I ordered them to fall out, of course.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

ON REVACCINATION.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY AND THE VALUE IT POSSESSES.

Instances to Prove That Vaccine Secures Only Limited Immunity From Smallpox. French Sentiment In Favor of Compulsory Vaccination Increasing.

M. Schrevens of Tournay, in a recent report to the Academie de Medecine de Belgique, insists on the government making up its mind to bring before the legislature a law on obligatory vaccination. He shows that in spite of the creation by the state of an institute of vaccination the death rate of smallpox, after having decreased for a certain time, rose again in 1892 through carelessness and imprudence. Children not vaccinated continued to be received in the schools, he says; the rag trade is not watched in any way; the isolation of contagious diseases in the hospitals is not enforced; while workmen, boatmen, traveling showmen and country letter carriers scatter the germs of the disease right and left after being ill by resuming their occupations prematurely.

It is in vain, adds M. Schrevens, that the Belgium government founds its hopes on the regulations which the provincial councils are elaborating concerning the general organization of vaccination. The law is the only radical and certain measure in such questions.

I have taken a good deal of trouble to defend the idea advanced by this writer, and in a paper addressed to the Academie de Medecine de Paris I showed that a law making vaccination obligatory is impatiently awaited in France also, and would have a very direct relation to the national defense.

While it is to be hoped that in case of another war we should not again see, as in 1870, 25,000 of our own people succumb to smallpox, as against 500 on the German side, still there is in the scheme for mobilization an important category of soldiers placed in the auxiliary services who, having never served before, may not have been vaccinated, and run in this way the risk of becoming a danger of contagion.

The more one thinks on this question the less comprehensible becomes the hesitancy shown to give the strength of a law to an obligation demanded by public opinion. I known quite well that there are more or less earnest adversaries of vaccination, and that various antivaccination leagues serve as a rallying point to those who loudly claim the title of defenders of our liberties. But liberty is a term that must always be taken in a relative manner, and the liberty to do one thing implies that something else is forbidden and imposes on society the duty of preventing one of its members from becoming a danger to the rest. Whatever may be said or done, it is inadmissible that any one should have the freedom to damage a neighbor.

The efficacy of vaccination can no longer be doubted. Its value has been tested and consecrated by time and experience, and it should be known everywhere that it is by inoculating vaccina that we protect ourselves from smallpox and are rendered refractory to its action.

I am quite aware that the following objection is often made, and that it is said that it is not true that vaccination prevents smallpox, and that cases are cited in which a person properly vaccinated has taken smallpox. In spite of this I maintain my affirmation and shall explain clearly, I hope, how a vaccinated person may take smallpox and even how smallpox and vaccina can be seen going through their evolution together on the same person.

Take a child who has never been vaccinated and inoculate him in six places —three on each arm. These will be followed by the appearance of six fine pustules, and it is quite possible that if a seventh and eighth inoculation had been made they would have been followed by a seventh or eighth pustule.

What does this prove? That saturation has possibly not been reached and that a certain amount of receptivity to the virus still remains. The immunity may be complete, but it may also be only partial. If a man vaccinated six, seven, eight or ten years ago be inoculated with the same vaccine matter used for the child and with the same care in six places, instead of six pustules, as in the former case, only one, two or three may form. Saturation is manifest in this instance, and his immunity is complete.

With another patient revaccinated successfully three months, six months or a year ago, and with whom the number of pustules was less than the number of inoculations made, however much care I may take in inoculating him again, I shall fail altogether. In this case saturation is complete and immunity against smallpox absolute.

Observation has proved the legitimacy of the comparison between the virus of vaccina and the virus of smallpox, which, acting as two reagents of the same family, may replace or complete each other. If I represent by 10 the maximum receptive power of a person for smallpox, I am able by inoculating vaccina to completely annihilate its power by conferring an immunity of 10, or I can do so incompletely by an immunity of nine, eight, seven, etc., by making an insufficient number of inoculations.

It is easy to understand that a receptive power of 10 defended by an immunity of seven, for instance, leaves a receptive power of three for smallpox. This is how smallpox may break out on a vaccinated person, and this is also why smallpox and vaccina may go through their evolution together, but in such cases the smallpox will be always light and mild.

The question of quantity must therefore be taken into account in conferring immunity against smallpox, especially as this immunity lessens with time in a regularly progressive manner.

The conclusion is that vaccina is the preservative against smallpox, but since the immunity conferred may only be partial and decrease with time it is well to be revaccinated periodically every six or eight years, and again, as a matter of precaution, whenever there is an outbreak of smallpox.—Paris Herald.

Lucky Short Hair.

An English judge wears in court a great wig and a gown and is addressed as "my lord." Public sentiment scarcely allows him to unbend, even out of court. Nevertheless sometimes he does unbend.

It is related in a biographical sketch of Sir Henry Hawkins, who was so prominent in the prosecution of the famous Tichborne claimant, and who is now a judge, that he is in the habit of wearing his hair extremely short.

He was once waiting for a train at the Epsom station on a race day, and a number of roughs came in. One of them behaved very rudely to the judge, who remonstrated with him, and thereupon the rough invited Sir Henry to come outside and "have it out with him."

The judge reflected that, as the men appeared to be of the criminal classes, some of the party might have appeared before him and would know him. So he took off his hat and said:

"Perhaps you do not know who I am."

His assailant looked at his closely cropped head and edged off. "S'help me, Bob!" he exclaimed, "a bloomin prizefighter! Not me!"

The judge was not molested further. —Youth's Companion.

During the most of the sixteenth century the English people called the Bible the Bibliotheca, or the library, this word being limited in its application to the Scriptural writings.

MENTAL IMAGES.

Material Pictures Contemporaneous With Thought Impressed Upon the Brain.

"A man conversing in earnest," says Emerson in his essay on "Nature," "if he watch his intellectual processes, will find that a material image, more or less luminous, arises in his mind contemporaneous with every thought, which furnishes the vestment of the thought."

This power of forming mental images appears to vary in strength among individuals to a considerable degree. Naturally we should expect to find it powerful in poets and artists. Charles Dickens has himself told us that he actually "saw" his creations as he wrote, and M. Taine mentions a painter who only looked at an object while he sketched its outline and was able to fill in the colors from the image of it in his mind. On the other hand, there are people of equal intelligence who, being unable to see such mental images themselves, have doubted their existence, and Mr. Francis Galton has shown that habits of abstract thought, such as men of science and philosophers indulge in, are apt to weaken the capacity of forming mental pictures.

Mr. Kirkpatrick of Winona, Minn., an experimental psychologist, has made a series of observations on this phenomenon with the help of his classes. The scholars were asked to write down just what came into their minds when certain familiar words, such as "book," "tree," "church," were called out, and the answers were carefully investigated. He found that the majority of the students formed distinct images of the objects corresponding to the words, and the rest formed indistinct images, with a few exceptions, who seem to have indulged in philosophical abstractions. The word "book," for example, called up visions of a Bible, a dictionary, a novel, in all but a few scholars, who thought of "food for the mind" or "the thoughts of some person." The word "tree" was represented by some kind of tree, more especially the illustrious cherry tree which George Washington cut down. The word "church" usually evoked a picture of some church in the vicinity, but some of the hearers thought of a "religious organization." It is evident from his results that most people are "visualizers" in thinking, while a few are "nonvisualizers." The tendency to form distinct images was very conspicuous among the female students, and in both sexes it reaches an abnormal development about the ages of 14 and 15, or during the period of adolescence, which, it has been otherwise observed, is also one of exceptional good health and rapid growth. The tendency is further checked or fostered by the occupations in life.—Cassell's Magazine.

The Clock Winding Snake.

In Persia there is a kind of snake which is known to the natives as the clock winding snake. It derives its name from a peculiar buzzing noise which it makes that resembles the winding of a clock. These snakes are perfectly harmless and frequently glide in and out of the houses, no attention being paid to them by the natives. During a visit there several years ago I was attracted one morning by an unusual twittering of birds, and on looking up saw about 20 sparrows on the top of a wall, all jumping about in an excited manner.

At first I was at a loss to understand the cause of such a commotion, but presently I heard the peculiar buzzing of the clock winding snake and in a minute perceived the reptile crawling along the wall, making directly for the birds, which appeared to be fascinated and made no attempt to fly away. The snake glided in among the birds, and choosing one to his liking deliberately seized it in his mouth and swallowed it. I picked up a stick, and after killing the snake cut him open and extracted the sparrow. After about 10 minutes' exposure to the sun the bird got up, and in a few minutes more flew away apparently unhurt. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rosebery's Foresight.

The foresight Lord Rosebery displayed in arranging his matrimonial plans is illustrated in the following anecdote: Shortly after he had returned from his continental tour he was one of a house party at Mentmore, a lordly pleasure house which Baron Meyer Rothschild had built for himself in Buckinghamshire. One evening, at dinner, the conversation turned on the exquisite decorations of the room. Lord Rosebery's observation to his next neighbor, by way of epilogue to the conversation, was, "Yes, this place would suit me excellently." When, seven years later, he had married the daughter of the house and was the owner of Mentmore, his friend, happening to meet him, reminded him of this observation. Lord Rosebery replied with assumed gravity, but with a telltale twinkle in his eye, "Well, of course you know that the unexpected always happens."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Philanthropist.

"What is the subject of your lecture?" inquired the editor.

"The Cause of Hard Times and How to Cure Them," replied the gifted orator, "and as the object of the lecture is in its very nature purely philanthropic I will ask you to be generous in the matter of free notices. By the way," he added hurriedly, "I forgot to fill a blank in this advertisement. I will attend to it now."

And he took the copy and filled the blank after the words, "Price of admission," by inserting the simple characters, "$1."—Chicago Tribune.

"WHAT IT ALL MEANS."

Each eve she meets me at the gate.
Her brow has roses on it,
And for one kiss she gives me eight.
(That means a summer bonnet.)

Each dish that most delights my eyes
The table has upon it,
And "Dear, try this, and this," she cries.
(That means a summer bonnet.)

My slippers always are in sight.
My smoking cap, I don it.
She strokes my hair, "You're tired so-night."
(That means a summer bonnet.)

Such kind attentions! Never saw
The like of Heaven's blessing on it!
God bless both wife and mother-in-law.
(That means a summer bonnet.)
—Ethel Kerr in Home and Country.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. J. H. HARDIN, J. H. BUNTING.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R R BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Many Persons

Cannot touch food prepared with lard, and yet all such people can eat *freely* of food shortened with, or cooked (even fried) in COTTOLENE. For dyspeptics, and those with delicate digestive powers, *Cottolene* is invaluable. Having *all* the good features of lard, with none of its unhealthfulness, its wonderful success is easily explained. The genuine *always* has trade mark—steer's head in cottonplant wreath—on every pail.

Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

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A Thoroughly Honest Man.

"In conversation with a politician," said a lawyer to me, "I mentioned the name of a certain gentleman. 'Now, there,' said the politician, 'is as honest a man as there is in town. Yes, sir, I tell you, he is the straightest man I know. He is white, he is. You need never be afraid of him beating you, for he is honest to the backbone. When you buy his vote, you may be sure he will do as he promises. If he happens to find out that he cannot carry out his contract, why, he won't pocket your money and say nothing. No, siree, he will give your money back to you every time. Now, that is what I call an honest man.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Stale Bread.

It is generally supposed that the staleness of bread arises from its becoming actually drier by the gradual loss of water, but this is not the case. Stale bread contains almost exactly the same proportion of water as new bread after it has become completely cold. The change is merely in the internal arrangements of the molecules of the bread. A proof of this is that if we put a stale loaf into a closely covered tin, expose it for half an hour or an hour to a heat not exceeding that of boiling water and then allowing it to cool, it will be restored in appearance and properties to the state of the new bread.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Hard to Please.

Landlady—This is a very bright, pleasant room, and—

Mr. Henpeck—Well, I'll have to see my wife first, for she may want a room where she can have the morning sun in the afternoon.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute			6
Standard	7	@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides, ₩ lb	8½	@	10
Shoulders, ₩ lb		@	8½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ₩ lb	7	@	7½
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6½	@	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb		@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	25
CORN MEAL—		@	36
Per bushel, in sacks		@	55
Virginia Meal	55	@	57½
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	79
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	22
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6		6½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	0	@	
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Western, low grade	2 50	@	3 50
" Extra	2 75	@	4 25
" Straight	3 25	@	
Second Patent	3 50	@	
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	3 50
" Family	3 25	@	
GLUE—₩ lb—	7½	@	12
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	87½	@	60
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	57½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	57½
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	35
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4
Dry		@	3½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	2½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	8½	@	9
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, sawed	16 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds		@	14
" in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	25	@	45
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 00	@	1 10
PORK, ₩ bar—			
City Mess		@14	50
Rump		@14	00
Prime		@14	00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack—		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	65
American		@	55
₩ 196-lb sack	45	@	50
SHINGLES, Sawed, ₩ M—	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd		@	4½
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4¾
Extra C, Golden		@	4
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
" R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	7	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	6	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	6	@	
WHISKEY, 6 gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burrs	10	@	15
RICE, Carolina, ₩ lb	4	@	5
" Upland, ₩ bush.	80	@	90
" Wheat, ₩ bush.	1 00	@	1 15½
RAGS, ₩ lb—		@	1½
COTTON TIES, ₩ bale—		@	1
POTATOES, ₩ bbl—			
Sweet	30	@	50
Irish, ₩ bbl	2 25	@	3 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 38 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at $1 05 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 20 for Hard, $1 90 for Yellow Dip and $3 35 for Virgin.

COTTON—Steady.

Ordinary	4⅛	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5⅜	" "
Low Middling	6 1-16	" "
Middling	6¼	" "
Good Middling	6 13-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	54 bales
Spirits Turpentine	79 casks
Rosin	233 bbls
Tar	109 bbls
Crude Turpentine	29 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 24—Evening—Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 1¾ per cent., and closing offered at 1¾ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488¾ for sixty days and 489½@489¾ for demand. Commercial bills 489@490¼. Government bonds firm; United States coupon fours 113⅜; United States twos 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds active.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was stronger.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 24—Evening. Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 3-16c; middling uplands 6 15-16c.

Futures closed barely steady; sales of 242,800 bales; April 6.81c; May 6.82c; June 6.78c; July 6.77c; August 6.81; September 6.83c; October 6.88; November 6.91c; December 6.95c; January 7.01c.

Net receipts 50 bales; gross receipts 2,749 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 501 bales; sales 209 bales, sales to spinners 100 bales; stock (actual) 277,368 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 8,527 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,731 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent —— bales; stock 730,707 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 44,178 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,300 bales; to France 980 bales; to the Continent 5,804 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,510,453 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,052,754 bales; exports to France 740,733 bales; exports to the Continent 2,174,611 bales.

Flour was firm, with buyers looking for concessions; market dull at prices; winter wheat, low grades $2 10@$2 60; fair to fancy grades $2 70@3 05; patents $3 00@3 50; Minnesota clear $2 70@3 00; do. patents $3 40@4 30; low extras $2 10@3 60; city mills —— Southern flour dull and firm, common to fair extra $2 00@2 90, good to choice do. $2 90@3 40. Wheat quiet and stronger; scarce; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 65¼@65¾; afloat 66½c; options were fairly active and irregular, closing steady at ¼@⅝c advance; No. 2 red May 64⅝c; June 65¼c; July 65¼c; August 65½c. Corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 56c; afloat —c; steamer mixed 53¼@53¾c options were dull and firm at unchanged prices to ½c advance; May 52½c; July 52¾c; September 52⅞c. Oats dull and firm; options quiet and firmer; April and May 33¼; July 33½c; spot—No. 2, 33¾@33½c; mixed Western 33¼@34

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." Alex. Robertson, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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Jno. Wilder Atkinson. Wm. Mayo Atkinson

ATKINSON & SON,

AGENTS

North Carolina Home Ins. Co.

WE OFFER TO THOSE WANTING

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE

Policies in this Old and Reliable Home Institution. All losses promptly paid.

W. S. PRIMROSE, President,
CHARLES ROOT, Secretary.
PULASKI COWPER, Secretary.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The **Lumberman** needs it in case of accident.
The **Housewife** needs it for general family use.
The **Canaler** needs it for his teams and his men.
The **Mechanic** needs it always on his work bench.
The **Miner** needs it in case of emergency.
The **Pioneer** needs it—can't get along without it.
The **Farmer** needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The **Steamboat man or the Boatman** needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The **Horse-fancier** needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The **Stock-grower** needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The **Railroad man** needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The **Backwoodsman** needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The **Merchant** needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

THREE BLACK BAGS.

As I often say to my wife, when she blames me for forgetting her little commissions, it's a queer thing, is the mind, and great is the force of habit. I never forget to do anything I'm in the habit of doing, but as Tilly usually attends to the shopping herself I'm not in the habit of calling at the butcher's or the grocer's on my way home from business, and, therefore—well, therefore, I don't call three times out of five that she tells me to.

Don't I catch it? No, not overmuch anyhow. For one thing, we haven't been married very long, and Tilly agrees that it's only reasonable I should have time to learn to be more careful, and for another, if it wasn't for the hold a habit has on me, I doubt whether we should be married yet, or at least we shouldn't be living in our own house, with the furniture all bought at a large discount for cash.

I am a clerk in the service of a firm of colliery and quarry owners at Lington, and every Saturday morning I go out to Westerbery, a village some 30 miles off among the moors, to pay the quarrymen there their wages.

It's an awkward sort of journey. I have to start by the first train in the morning, which leaves Lington at 6, change at Drask, our junction with the main line, leave the main line again at Thurley, some ten miles farther south, and do the rest of the distance in the brake van of a mineral train. The money—nearly £100, mostly in silver—I always carry in a little leather bag, one of those bags you see by scores every day, which may contain anything from a packet of sandwiches and a clean collar to a dynamite bomb, and it's my habit when in the train to put my bag in the rack facing me. I rarely keep it on the seat by my side, and I don't like to put it over my head.

If it has to go there because the opposite rack is full, I am always uneasy about it, fancying I shall forget it when I get out. I never have forgotten yet, but one Saturday in November, 1893, I did something which might have been worse. I took the wrong bag when I left the train at Thurley.

It happened in this way. On the Friday night I went out with Tilly to a party, which broke up so late that I had only just time to change my clothes and get a sort of apology for breakfast before catching my train. Consequently I slept all the way from Lington to Drask, and at Drask I stumbled, only half awake, into the first third class compartment I came to.

Three of the corner seats were occupied, and I took the fourth, though there was no room on the opposite rack for my bag. I couldn't put it on the seat at my side either, because the man in the other corner had his legs up, and I didn't care to disturb him. I ought of course to have kept it on my knees, and on any other morning I dare say I should have done so, but it was rather heavy, and I was very sleepy, so I just slung it up over my head, settled myself down and dropped off again almost before the train was clear of the station.

I didn't wake until we stopped at Thurley, and even then I fancy I should have slept on if the two men at the far end of the compartment had not wanted to get out.

"What station is this?" I asked, sitting up and drawing my legs from across the door to let them pass. "Otterford, I suppose?"

"No, Thurley," said one, and up I jumped in a hurry, took my bag, as I thought, from the rack opposite me, and got down on to the platform just as the guard whistled the train away.

"You ran it a bit fine that time, mister," remarked the man who had saved me from being carried past my destination. "I wonder if that other chap meant going on? He was as fast asleep as you."

"Oh, he's all right," said his companion. "He's booked for London. I heard him say so when he got in. Good morning, governor."

"Good morning," I replied, and then, having thanked them for waking me, I made for the siding, where my mineral train was waiting for me.

"You look tired this morning, Mr. Corner," said the brakeman as soon as we started on our somewhat slow and wearisome journey.

"I look what I feel, Jim," said I. "And I am as sleepy as an owl. I never went to bed last night."

"Then lie down and have a sleep now, sir," suggested Jim. "Here's some sacks and a rug to cover you. If the jolting don't wake you, you may be sure I won't."

The good natured fellow kept his word, and as I am one of those happily constituted individuals who can sleep on or through anything I felt much refreshed when we arrived at the quarries after what Jim called "a roughish passage" over the uneven surface of the moorland line, which had been laid solely to serve the needs of our quarries and some neighboring iron mines.

After I had had a wash and done full justice to a second breakfast at the Miners' Arms, I felt ready to face my morning's work of making up the men's pay sheets. While I was doing that the bag, which I fondly imagine to be mine, lay on the table before me, nor did any doubt as to its identity trouble me until I had finished my calculations and was ready to embody the results of them in sundry little heaps of gold and silver.

Then, as I felt in my pocket for my keys, my memory began to entertain a vague suspicion that that bag was somehow unfamiliar to it. I am by no means an observent man, and as I couldn't have set down categorically the characteristics which distinguished my bag from others of like make and shape I felt rather than thought that the one in front of me did not possess those characteristics.

However, my key fitted the lock, and as I turned it my suspicions vanished, but only to be replaced a moment later by an astounding certainty.

Instead of resting upon the familiar brown paper packages of silver and little canvas bags of gold, my eyes were dazzled by a many colored iridescence which shone forth from the inside of that bag as soon as I opened it.

"Diamonds, by Jingo!" I cried as I started back amazed.

The bag fell over on its side, and half a dozen loose stones rolled out upon the table, where they lay sparkling gloriously in the wintry sunshine.

As soon as I recovered my self possession I picked thm up and put them back into the bag, the contents of which I then examined as well as I could without exposing them to the view of any one who might happen to look in at the office window, for, though I had no reason to suppose the quarrymen were not honest, I thought it best to keep my discovery to myself.

The bag, I guessed, was probably the property of a jeweler's traveler—a traveler in a large way of business, too, thought I, as I peered into it in the least exposed corner of the office and found it almost full of what, little as I knew about precious stones, I felt were valuable jewels.

But certainly travelers in jewelry did not usually pack, or rather omit to pack, their samples in such an utterly careless fashion? Rings, brooches, bracelets, loose stones, at least one necklace, a gold watch and chain, some bank notes and a considerable sum of sovereigns were all mixed up together in a chaotic confusion which seemed at least inconsistent with business habits.

I began to doubt whether it was even consistent with honest possession of, at all events, the contents of the bag on the part of my late fellow passenger—the man who was booked for London, and who had been asleep when I left the train at Thurley.

No doubt he was awake and also aware of his loss by this time. What a state of mind he must be in too! But just as I was trying to realize his state of mind a murmur of gruff voices and a shuffling of heavy feet in the yard outside reminded me that it was time to pay the men.

What had I better do? I wondered. Borrow what I needed from the notes and gold in the bag that was not mine or put the men off with fair words till Monday? They were a rough lot, though, and if I adopted the latter alternative there would probably be something very like a riot. It would be wiser, I thought, to pay them if I could get enough change to do it.

Hurriedly summoning the foreman and telling him that a mistake had been made in supplying me with money, I went down into the village and after some trouble succeeded in collecting enough silver and copper to serve my purpose.

Then, with that precious bag out of sight between my feet, I paid the men, who were already grumbling at the delay, at the same time doing my best to rally them into better humor, for I felt absurdly nervous and was ready to credit the honest fellows with a capacity for crimes which were no doubt quite beyond the compass even of their imaginations.

As soon as I had finished my task I returned, per mineral train, to Thurley, and there I broke my journey. On calmly reviewing all the circumstances of the case in the seclusion of the brake van, I had decided that the police, rather than the railway authorities, ought to be the first informed of my mistake, and the inspector to whom I told my story agreed with me.

"I am very glad you came straight to me," said he, turning the contents of the bag out on the desk. "If you can hold your tongue for a week or two, it's just possible we may catch the gentleman who put this nice little lot together."

"You think they have been stolen, then?" I asked.

"Think!" he repeated, smiling at my simplicity. "I know, my boy. And when and where, too, though unfortunately not by whom. Run your eye over this."

"This" was a list of jewels and other valuables missing from Erlingthorpe, Lord Yerbury's place, near Drislingden, where, the inspector said, a well planned robbery had been carried out on the Thursday evening.

"You seemed to have nailed a lot," he went on, "but we may as well go through the articles seriatim."

We did so and found there was nothing missing except the money I had taken to pay the men.

"Our unknown friend hasn't even paid his traveling expenses out of the loose cash," commented the inspector, and then he suddenly changed his tone.

"Now, look here, young man," he went on, eying me keenly, "I'm not in charge of this case—yet—but if you'll do as I tell you I hope I may be in the course of a few days. There's a tidy reward offered for the recovery of the property, as you see. That, I take it, you've earned already, but are you game to help me to catch the man? There's a further reward for nabbing him, which, of course, I can't touch—officially—and don't particularly want. My aim is promotion. Do you understand?"

"I think so," said I, "and am willing to help you all I can."

"Good," said the inspector, resuming his jocular manner. "Could you identify your fellow sleeper, do you think?"

"I'm afraid not," I replied. "He had a beard, I know"—

"Which was very likely false," interrupted he, "but never mind. What we want to do is to get our friend to claim the property either in person or by deputy. He's sure to be a bit backward in coming forward, but he won't like to give up all that for the little bit of ready money there was in your bag, and if we have patience we may draw him."

"Well, what do you want me to do?" I asked.

"Nothing," he replied, "just literally nothing. Go home. Keep a still tongue in your head and a sharp eye on the agony columns of the London papers and wait till you hear from me. I'll take charge of these articles and give you a receipt for them, but don't be surprised if you see them still advertised as missing."

A few days later the inspector set his trap. It took the shape of an advertisement which appeared in the—but no, perhaps I had better not give the name of the paper; according to Inspector Bland, it is the favorite journal of the criminal classes—begging the gentleman with whom "G. C." inadvertently exchanged bags to communicate with G. C. at the address he would find in G. C.'s pocketbook.

Personally I didn't think our fish would be foolish enough to rise to this bait, but my friend, the inspector, was more hopeful.

"Luckily for us, Mr. Corner," said he, when I took advantage of my next visit to the quarries to call upon him, "there's always a sort of warp or twist in the mind of the habitual criminal which prevents him from believing in the honesty of other folks. Now, not a soul but you and I and the chief constable knows those jewels are as good as back on Lady Yerbury's dressing table, or wherever else she's in the habit of leaving 'em lying about. Therefore the hue and cry after them's not likely to die away yet awhile, and there'll be a genuine ring about it which should persuade our unknown friend that you've got 'em and mean to convert 'em to your own use, as we say in the profession, but, being an amateur, don't know how to go about turning 'em into more cash than the reward comes to, and that, consequently, you are anxious to come to terms with him. See?"

I saw, but I was not convinced. Events, however, proved that the inspector was right. For a month Lady Yerbury's diamonds were sought in vain, and for a month "G. C." continued to appeal to his late fellow traveler also in vain, but at the end of that time his patience was rewarded by the appearance of an advertisement, telling him if he really meant business to write to "B. H." at a given address.

The letter I wrote at the dictation of Inspector Bland was more cautious than incriminating, but as it produced a reply which the inspector deemed satisfactory it was followed by others less carefully worded, until I stood pledged to personally deliver, for a consideration of £2,000, the stolen jewels to one Benjamin Hurst, whom I was to meet at a public house in Chillingham.

Now, I don't pretend to be braver than the average man of peaceful and sedentary habits, and when I saw what sort of a house the Spotted Dog was I began to wish I had refused to have anything to do with Inspector Bland's scheme.

The little company of disreputable looking loafers hanging about the bar eyed me curiously as I entered and asked the landlord if Mr. Hurst was in.

"Mary, show the gentleman Mr. Hurst's room," said the landlord.

I found Mr. Hurst a decidedly surly rascal. He began by grumbling at the hardness of the bargain I was driving with him and swearing at his luck generally. Then, being perhaps emboldened by the conciliatory manner I thought it prudent to adopt, he tried to make better terms, offering me first £500 less, and finally insisting that he ought at least to be allowed to deduct from my £2,000 the sum I had used to pay the men.

Inspector Bland had allowed me a quarter of an hour for negotiations. At the end of that time he proposed to make a raid upon the house.

"And mind," he had said in his jocular way, "we don't find the property still in your hands, Mr. Corner. It would be a pretty kettle of fish if we had to prosecute you for unlawful possession, wouldn't it?"

In accordance with these instructions, I haggled with Mr. Hurst a little while and then allowed him to have his way, whereupon he, having satisfied himself that the bag which I restored to him still contained his spoils, handed me £1,900 in what afterward turned out to be very creditable imitations of Bank of England notes.

"I suppose you don't want no receipt?" he growled.

"No, thank you," I said; "I think we may mutually dispense with that formality. Good morning."

I turned to leave the room as I spoke, but before I could unlock the door it was burst open from the outside, not, unfortunately for me, by the police, but by the man whom the landlord had called Bill, a powerful ruffian, who promptly knocked me down and knelt upon my chest.

"Quick, Ben, get out of this," he cried. "It's a plant. No, no. The window, you fool," he added as Mr. Hurst, bag in hand, made for the door. "The police are in the bar already."

As Mr. Hurst opened the window he cursed me with much volubility and bitterness, and as soon as he was outside on the leads he did worse.

"Stand clear, Bill," he cried, and his friend obeyed him. I scrambled to my feet, but immediately dropped again, with a bullet from Mr. Hurst's revolver in my shoulder.

I am not at all sorry that Mr. Hurst fired at me, as Inspector Bland says it was much easier to convict him of attempted murder than to prove he actually stole those jewels, and the inspector doubts, too, whether he would have got 15 years if merely charged with receiving them. But I do wish he hadn't hit me.

However, even the pain my wound still gives me is not without its compensation. It prevents me from feeling any twinges of conscience when I reflect that my furniture cost Mr. Hurst his liberty, for Lord Yerbury took it for granted that he was the thief and paid me the extra reward he had offered for his apprehension.

Inspector Bland won the promotion he coveted and is now stationed at Lington. His wedding present was characteristic. It was a black bag, with my initials on either side in white letters about 6 inches long.—All the Year Round.

ALL ABOUT PENS.

An Interesting Account of Their Invention and Evolution.

Sharp pointed bodkins, made of bronze, of steel or of iron, were the first pens, and they were used for cutting out letters and hieroglyphics in the limestone, sandstone or steatite of eastern countries. Such pens were also used for writing on Assyrian tablets. The tablets were made of soft clay, and after receiving inscriptions were dried in the sun or baked in the fire.

In the far east and in Egypt the camel's hair pencil soon took the place of the metal bodkin. With the pencil letters were painted on the skins of animals and the bark of trees, in much the same manner that the Chinese draw them on paper at the present day.

In Persia, Greece and Syria wax and leaden tablets came into use, and the stylus became the popular pen. The stylus was made of bone, ivory or metal, with one end pointed and the other flattened. The flattened end was used to erase errors made in writing.

The use of parchment and papyrus, however, called for a more flexible pen than either the bodkin or the stylus, so reed pens were invented. For making these pens a peculiar kind of reed was used, which was shaped to a point and split, similar to the pens now in use.

In A. D. 553 it was discovered that quills made much better pens than reeds. The quills of the goose, the swan and the crow were used principally. Several centuries later, when writing paper was introduced into England, the quill pen was still the favorite writing instrument. However, the quill pens had been greatly improved, and those from Russia and Holland were excellent.

In the early part of the present century there was a demand for something better and more durable than quill pens. Accordingly a great many experiments were made with horn, glass, tortoise shell and finally with steel, silver and gold. It was soon found that pens made of horn and tortoise shell softened under the action of the ink and were not so good as quill pens. Nor were the silver pens very good. They were too elastic and too easily worn at the points.

In 1803 steel was tried in Wise's barrel pens, but being poorly made and very expensive they were not a success. At Birmingham, England, in 1820 the manufacture of steel pens began in earnest, and they proved to be excellent. The first gross of steel pens sold in Birmingham brought $36 at wholesale.

They were soon manufactured in great numbers and have been getting better and cheaper all the time, until now we can buy for a trifle the best steel pen made. Europe has always excelled in the manufacture of steel pens, and America is noted for the manufacture of gold pens.—Philadelphia Times.

Adulterated Food In Paris.

In the guise of fine brandy have we not drank alcohol made from potatoes, added to by sulphuric acid, ammonia or white soap, colored with nutgalls or caramels, and owing its savor to insect powder, ginger and pimento put into it profusely? As for rum, it is colored with prunes or with tar, and savor is given by adding the raspings of tanned leather. In beer, instead of hops we find aloes, gentian, centaury and ox bile. In the milk we drink there are water, whites of eggs, brown sugar, rice, essence of carrots and the brains of animals. Sometimes there is even a little real milk drawn from a real, live cow.

For almost nothing you can have a superb box of canned lobsters, but in the sheet iron boxes that you buy you will only find cuttle fish. Tainted salmon, trout and other "denizens of the sea" are embalmed by injecting into them salts or zinc. The scales are made fresh again by rubbing them with vaseline, and the fins by rubbing them with fresh blood. Gingerbread has for base potassium or soap, cream has vaseline added and is guaranteed to never spoil, and there are plenty of preserves into which not one bit of fruit has ever entered of which they bear the name. Take a quantity of glucose, mix with it sulphuric acid or amidon, give it flavor with special ethers, cover the whole with a fine label and gain a respectable and respected fortune.

In chicory, the coffee of the poor, is found the raspings of carrots, of beans, of glands, of torrified bread, of beet pulp, of brick dust and of ocher.—Letter in New Orleans Picayune.

THERE WAS NO STRING TO IT.

But He Had Abundant Reason Nevertheless to Be Suspicious.

There was a bright new 50 cent piece lying on the pavement on Jefferson avenue, near Griswold street, when a bow backed man with a satchel came along from the depot. He saw the coin while he was yet 20 feet away, and he made a sudden forward rush to get it. The movement was almost instantly checked, however, and he walked slowly forward and backed to the curbstone and stood there and gazed at the coin with a foxy look on his countenance. In about a minute a pedestrian came up, saw the coin and reached for it and put it in his pocket. Observing the attitude of the old man at the same time he turned and queried:

"It didn't belong to you, did it?"

"Waal, I swan!" was the reply.

"What's the matter?"

"This is the queerest durned town I ever struck in all my life. I was coming up this street last year about this time when I saw a 50 cent piece lyin jest about here. I made a grab fur it, fell on my nose and rolled all over and finally got up to find that a boy had a string on the money and had pulled it into that doorway."

"And so you were shy of this one?"

"Yaas, I was shy."

"And are half a dollar behind the game?"

"Yaas, I'm half a dollar out. Say, are you in a hurry?"

"Yes—great hurry."

"Wall, I'll hev to find somebody else then. I want to find a feller who'll sot down with me fur about two hours and post me up. I'm comin into Detroit once a week now, and I want to find out what's got strings to it and what's lyin around loose and kin be picked up."—Detroit Free Press.

A Countryman's Suggestion.

A countryman who boarded the fireboat New Yorker at her berth at the Battery the other day was interested to observe the completeness of her equipment for fighting fire along the river front. Her powerful pumps and ingenious arrangements for directing the streams upon burning buildings or into the holds of vessels filled him with admiration. Then he asked the engineer to show him the workings of the searchlight. He took it for granted that there was one and was amazed to learn that there was no electrical plant at all on the boat. This would appear to be a curious deficiency in a boat otherwise perfectly appointed, and it is difficult to see how so obvious a need could have been overlooked in the building of the New Yorker. The countryman's discovery has led to a discussion of the need of a searchlight and may lead to its introduction on the boat. It is admitted that such a light would be of the greatest value to the New Yorker in finding its way at night about among the crowded and tangled slips. It would, moreover, make it possible to direct a powerful light upon the fronts of warehouses, to the very great assistance of the firemen. Electric lights on the boat would also be supplied in place of the old fashioned oil lamps that are now in use.—New York Sun.

How He Wore His Shoes.

"I'll bet any one in the party," Colonel Jack Gambill said to a group of acquaintances one day, "that I did something when a growing boy out in old Tennessee that has never been done by any one before or since."

"What was that, colonel?"

"I wore out my first pair of shoes without both feet being shod at the same time."

"Explain."

"You see, it was this way. Shoes were a novelty to me. The shoemaker was slow, and I was impatient, as all boys are, for a new thing. He finished one of the shoes on a Saturday and told me I would have to wait another week for its fellow. I couldn't stand that, so I took the one shoe and wore it to such an extent that when I went for the other I had to leave the first one for repairs. It went on this way week after week, and somehow I never could bring that pair of shoes together on my feet. The family was too poor to think of buying me an additional pair. Odd thing, wasn't it, to have one foot in leather and paddling the hoof with the other? Boys'll do queer things sometimes."—San Francisco Call.

The Natural Death.

The natural death is no utopian dream. Both longevity and euthanasia are within the reach of mankind. Not a few have already secured both, while many more may find them. I have seen the man. He was old. He had neither pain, anger nor sorrow. Finally his intellect began to lose its power. His ambition changed to a desire for repose. His ideas of space, time and duty lingered for a moment, then passed away. Step by step his powers waned. Happily, painlessly, carelessly the moments flew. The merry sounds of youth at play and the hum of the busy world only rocked him gently to sleep. On and on he passed until his intellect ceased and consciousness was no more. This is the true euthanasia. It suggests no terror; it inflicts no pain; it brings no agony.—Dr. J. Hobart Egbert in Dietic and Hygienic Gazette.

Ready to Accommodate.

An exchange tells a story connected with a strike on the North British railway, during which much difficulty was experienced in finding engineers to keep the necessary trains running.

One of the substitutes, a young fellow, ran some distance past a station, and then, putting back, ran as much too far the other way.

He was preparing to make a third attempt when the station agent shouted, to the great amusement of the passengers: "Never mind, Tammas. Stay where you are. We'll shift the station."—Youth's Companion.

The richest of civilized people are the English, with $1,266 per capita. France follows with $1,102, while the United States has $1,029, while by the sale of their lands to the government some of the Indian tribes are worth from $5,000 to $10,000 per capita.

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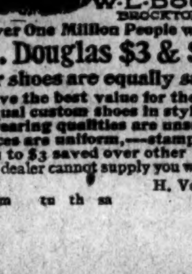

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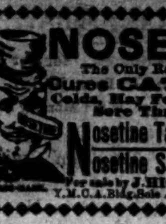

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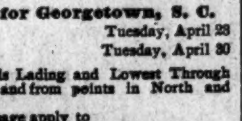

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BENEFACTOR,	Saturday, April 20
ONEIDA,	Saturday, April 27

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, April 20
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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect March 25, 1895.

Departure from Wilmington—Northbound.

DAILY 9.20 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.48 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.30 P M No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.10 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 2.55 p m, Warsaw 3.49 p m, Magnolia 4.03 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.51 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.59 p m; Sunday 3.00 p. m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a. m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 p m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.25 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.31 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

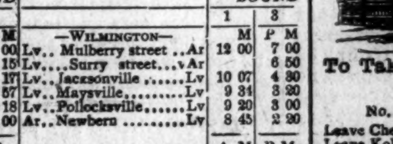
Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9.35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Trains lve Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.48 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.48 p m, arrive Hamlet 1.40 p m. Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.52 p m, Sumter 5.11 p m. Summerton 5.58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 26 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

Daily Except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND 4	2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	3
P M	A M		M	P M
		—Wilmington—		
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv....Surry street....Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv...Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv...Maysville......Lv	9 31	3 20
5 08	11 18	Lv...Pollocksville......Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar...Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers
American, English and German

Hardware

Tinware,
Earthenware,
Cutlery,
Guns,
Ammunition, &c.

sep 23 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 "
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv .... Sanford ..... Ar	12 18 "
1 32 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	3 00 "
12 13 "	Lv....Stokesdale.... Av	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove... Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 20 "	Lv......Maxton.. .. Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	8 46 "
4 59 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	10 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. .Lv	6 50 a. m.
4 00 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro.. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 55 "
Arrive Madison	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Juuction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and Southbound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railrood, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

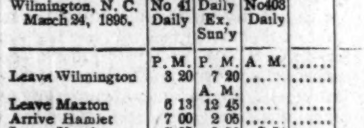
SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and Southbound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. March 24, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 20	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	.....	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4	8 36	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 22	....
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 37	.....
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 25	......
Leave Charlotte			10 25	......
Leave Lincolnton			11 47	......
			P. M.	...
Leave Shelby			12 42	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10	...

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 50	6 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 30	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 50	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 48	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 40	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.20 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	12.05 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.22 a m	8.40 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.20 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

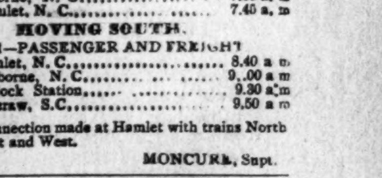
Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

V. E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a m
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.45 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a. m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE

Seed Potatoes.

HOULTON

EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,

Meat, Salt,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon.

ARTHUR F. GRAY, Mill Architect and Engineer, Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass

jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Manchester Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The *Sun* says: Cotton rose four to seven points, but lost this and fell six points, closing barely steady, with sales of 242,800 bales, and four to four and a half points on futures, but lost three points of this later on, closing quiet and steady, with a net rise of one point. The South offered very little spot cotton here. The Louisiana weekly report states that the season is late and the cotton dying. In Manchester yarns were firm and tending upward and closed quiet. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 109 bales for spinning and 100 delivered on contract. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Savannah advanced 1-16c. New Orleans sold 2,000 bales and St. Louis 2,250. Augusta received 33 bales against 67 this day last week and 74 last year; Memphis, 149 bales against 97 this day last week and 104 last year; St. Louis, 161 bales against 263 last week and 69 last year; Houston, 781 bales against 886 last week and 498 last year. The port receipts were 8,527 bales against 8,840 last week and 4,956 last year; thus far this week 44,178 bales against 52,252 thus far last week. The exports from the ports were 1,731 to Great Britain. The New Orleans receipts to-morrow are estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 bales, against 470 last week and 714 last year. Silver was unchanged in London and ⅛c lower here. The dry goods transactions were larger, owing to more favorable weather. The semi-weekly receipts at thirteen interior towns, as reported by New Orleans, are 18,083 bales, against 18,000 last week, 8,239 last year and 10,325 in 1892; shipments 27,068 bales, against 36,000 week, 16,773 last year and 19,383 in 1892. The stock at these towns is now 162,652 bales, against 156,354 last year and 256,552 in 1892.

To-days features: Swayed by weather conditions as much as anything else, but also influenced largely by Liverpool news, prices backed and filled to-day quite frequently and finally backed some six points. But early in the day there was a rise, due to dry weather at the Southwest, the bullish tenor of the weekly government report, and dispatches from New Orleans stating that Neil Bros had issued a bullish circular, taking the ground that the new crop had secured a very poor start. Reports of good rains in some parts of Texas and a heavy liquidation for long account, however, outweighed for the time being the bullish news, and the market at the close showed less snap.

MANCHESTER, April 24.—The *Guardian*, in its commercial article, says: There has been little improvement in the market despite the advance in American cotton. Liverpool producers are mostly firm, and there is a hardening tendency, although at previous quotations orders are limited. Eastern bids are frequently made on a reduced basis, but workable offers are decidedly restricted. There is a fair inquiry in some quarters and some manufacturers are fairly engaged, but many whose engagements are scanty, though anxious for orders, rejecting the orders presented owing to the necessity of advancing prices to cover the increased cost of raw materials and yarn. Few of the offers for shirtings and staples from India have been workable, though moderate lots of booties, jaconets and specials have been booked for Calcutta. Better reports have been received from China and Japan, and in some quarters there have been transactions in bleachings and fancy specials and a scanty trade in staples. Business elsewhere has been moderate. Yarns have been strong, but the transactions were limited.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

July Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The cash business was worked in the capacity of an invigorator in wheat to-day. When the market was weak underselling by Ream, Pardridge, Rosenkranes and others. Armour's man gave out that 250,000 bushels had been sold at this place for export. Then again near the close additional sales were reported to help prices from the position into which they had fallen as the result of a rumor that the estate of ex-Senator Fair, of California, had been ordered by the courts to dispose of the wheat it held. The market was quite firm at the opening on the failure of Liverpool to respond to the break of yesterday in American markets, but the heavy professionals were bent on retrieving their late losses and began unanimously to sell. In a brief period of time, a decline to a point below the close yesterday took place, after which values rose and fell several times. July wheat opened from 61¼@61⅜c, declined to 60¼c, closing at 61⅛c—¼@⅜c higher than yesterday.

July corn opened at 47⅜c, sold between 47⅜@47⅞c and 47¼c, closing at the outside, ⅛c higher than yesterday. Some corn was reported sold for export. In the sample market values were steady.

July oats closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet reigned in product, weakness being the prevailing tone, although at the close prices presented some steadiness at the decline. The hog market was off 10c, and that fact constituted the reason for the weakness in provisions. Packers were trading on both sides of the market, but showed no aggressiveness on either. The close was 13½c lower than yesterday for July pork, 5@7½c lower for July lard, and 5c lower for July ribs.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 31½@32c. Rosin dull and easy; strained common to good $1 45@1 50.

CHARLESTON, April 24—Spirits turpentine firm at 27½c bid; held at 28c; receipts 7 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 10@1 15; receipts 31 barrels.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 28c for regulars; no sales; closed firm at 37⅜c, with sales of 200 casks; receipts 750 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged, with sales of 1,000 barrels at quotations: A, B and C $1 00, D $1 20, E $1 30, F $1 50, G $1 60, H $1 85, I $1 90, K $2 10, M $2 45, N $2 50, window glass $2 70, water white $2 75.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR

GREAT BRITAINS DEMAND FOR PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY.

Warships at Corinto Will Seize the Custom House If the Money is Not Paid To-day—A Cabinet Council at Washington to Consider the Matter—President Cleveland Will Use His Good Offices to Secure Delay.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANAGUA, April 24.—The British Admiral has notified President Zelaya that three days will be given Nicaragua in which to comply with the terms of Great Britain's ultimatum. This period will expire to-morrow. Failure to pay the indemnity will be followed by the seizure of the custom house at Corinto and the collection of the duties by British subjects, presumably officers of the fleet detailed for that purpose. The note of the British Admiral contains a declaration that force will be used to collect the money if opposition is made. Great excitement exists. The Government, it is reported, will refuse to pay the indemnity and will abandon Corinto as a port of entry. The belief is general here that if Great Britain obtains possession of Corinto, she will continue to occupy it as she has occupied territory in Egypt and other countries where she has obtained a foothold.

LONDON, April 24.—At the Foreign office it is officially stated that the three British warships in the harbor of Corinto, Nicaragua, are there for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the demands of Great Britain set forth in the British ultimatim.

PARIS, April 24.—The Salvadorean agent here states that he has tried and failed to obtain from the British Government any modification of the ultimatum of Great Britain to Nicaragua. The matter was confided to him to secure that result, he says, but he was not authorized to ofier any compromise.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Gresham had a long interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, this morning, and also saw Minister Guzman, of Nicaragua, who communicated to him the intelligence he had from his Government. Very shortly afterwards members of the Cabinet, one by one, drove out to Woodley, the President's country home, where a special Cabinet meeting was held. The outcome of the meeting is understood to be that the Administration is disposed to use its good offices between Nicaragua and Great Britain so far as it consistently can.

President Cleveland feels that as matters now stand the United States can do nothing except to request Lord Kimberly not to force a settlement of the indemnity within the next twenty-four hours, but to permit a sufficient time to elapse so that Nicaragua may not be put in the position of being compelled to pay the "smart money" at the cannon's mouth. If the British Foreign Office shall agree to this, the incident will probably be closed within the next fortnight by a compliance on the part of Nicaragua with Great Britain's terms. Those who understand the sentiment of the Nicaraguan people respecting this matter predict that Nicaragua will not pay the indemnity unless Great Britain pursues a more conciliatory course. The disposition of President Zeelaya and his advisers is strongly against paying the money under compulsion. To do so, will, it is said, result in the overthrow of the present administration by Nicaraguan people, who would even prefer that Corinto should be occupied rather than they should be compelled to make a humilating surrender.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Central News* says that Rear Admiral Stephenson. of the Pacific fleet, has received full instructions regarding his action on the Nicaraguan coast and is empowered in certain contingencies to follow his own estimate of the necessities of the situation.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Daily Graphic* will say to-morrow under the caption "A Martyr to Monroeism": "That the soil of the Republics of the two Americas is safe from the trespasses of European Powers, no matter how the subjects and interests of the latter may have been outraged, has been Nicaragua's pride and solace throughout her tempestuous career, and even although she stand alone, she will not desert so convenient a principle. Before sunset to-morrow perhaps counsels of a less heroic kind will prevail; but whether or not, Great Britain will by that time have taught Nicaragua and other States of Central and South America a lesson long needed."

FIRST MEETING

Of the Rate Committee of the New Passenger Agents' Association.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., April 24.—The first meeting of the Rate Committee of the new Passenger Association, covering the territory between the Potomac and the Mississippi rivers, South of the Ohio river, was held here to-day. The Rate Committee is composed of the general passenger agents of all the roads that compose the membership of the association.

Commissioner W. W. Finley presided. The day was spent revising the rules of the rate committee. The question of giving special rates to the Cotton States and International Exposition will come before the committee for settlement. The meeting is largely attended and it is claimed by the members of the Association that the wars and rumors of wars in the passenger arena of the railroads of the South will soon be smoothed down and that harmony will soon be restored.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

Russia, France and Germany Oppose the Cession of Chinese Territory.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Berlin, says advices have been received at the German Capital from Tokio, that the Russian, French and German Ministers to-day made representations to the Japanese Government in opposition to the clause in the China-Japan treaty providing for the cession to Japan of the territory upon the mainland of China. The reports were received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mutsu.

BURNED AT SEA.

An Unknown Sailing Vessel Off Cape Hatteras.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, April 24.—The British steamship Dunbeth, Capt. Mackenzie, from Galveston to Liverpool, has just arrived and reports that at 6 o'clock last evening she sighted a vessel near Hatteras on fire, which proved to be a sailing vessel with foremast and yards standing, but which soon went by the board, leaving the vessel a mass of flames, it being impossible for any living being to remain on board. It is thought that the officers and crew were saved by a schooner nearby. The name of the vessel could not be ascertained.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Jno. C. Swearingen, Senator Tillman's Brother-In-Law, Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Edgefield, S. C. says: This morning at 9 o'clock, in the store of Hammond & Co., at this place, B. L. Jones shot and killed John C. Swearingen. About three months ago Jones indicted Swearingen for obstructing a road that led through the former's place and Swearingen was tried and convicted. It seems that soon after the obstruction of the road the rails used in forming the obstruction were burned, and Swearingen claimed that Jones' son did the burning, while Jones alleged that Swearingen was the guilty party. This, among other causes, brought on bad blood between the parties. A few days ago, Swearingen caused the arrest of a negro and lodged him in jail, claiming that he could substantiate the charge against young Jones by the negroes testimony. Jones bailed the negro out. This morning Swearingen came to town to see about the matter and, as the testimony of the coroner's investigation disposes, on entering the store was asked by young Jones if he, Swearingen, had said he burnt the rails and if he did it was false. Other words passed between young Jones and the deceased, during which Mr. B. L. Jones came in and told Swearingen if he desired to talk to any one to talk to him. Swearingen threw his hands on his hip-pockets, at which time both parties drew pistols, both firiug. The witnesses could not say who shot first. Immediately after the firing Swearingen fell to the floor and died in twenty minutes. The ball that killed Swearingen entered at the upper margin of the right ear, penetrating the brain. Jones was not hit. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Jones surrendered and is now in jail. The parties were brothers-in-law, Jones having married Swearingen's sister. Swearingen is a brother-in-law of Senator Tillman and ex-Congressman Tillman. He had attained his 50th year and leaves a family.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Movements of U. S. Cruisers—The Re-hearing of the Income Tax Cases.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Admiral Meade announced the arrival of the New York, Columbia and Cincinnati at Key West this afternoon. The Atlanta and Raleigh, which left Colon with the fleet, are not yet reported. Unless they have stopped somewhere along the Central American coast they should arrive at Key West to-night, being somewhat slower than the other vessels.

A Nashville, Tenn., special says: There is little if any doubt about Justice Jackson being able to go to Washington to hear the argument for a re-hearing of the income tax cases. Reports from his home are that he is still gaining in strength and health, and can go to Washington unless there is a sudden and wholly unexpected set-back.

A statement is published to-day to the effect that Secretary Gresham has received a dispatch from U. S. Minister Taylor, at Madrid, assuring him that Spain would accede to the demands of the United States in the Allianca affair, and that the captain of the Conde de Venadito would be punished for his offence in firing at an American vessel outside the zone. The tone of the dispatch is such that the State Department feels that its course will be absolutely vindicated by the result.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

A Battle Sunday in Which the Insurgents Are Said to Have Been Repulsed.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 24.—The body supposed to be that of Gen. Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, has been finally identified as that of his brother Jose.

A battle was fought on Sunday at Ramon Jaguas. Little is known of the details beyond that the insurgents were repulsed and Capt. Julian Miranda was killed. Lieut. Benj. Gallego, who was sentenced by court-martial to be shot to-day, was saved by a cablegram from the Queen Regent commuting his sentence to life imprisonment.

HAVANA, April 24.—The Governor-General of Cuba to-day received a dispatch from Senor Castellanos, Spanish Colonial Minister, nnouncing that the Government was in receipt of assurances from the Governments of Hayti, San Domingo and Costa Rica, that they would prevent the formation in these countries of filibustering expeeitions in aid of the Cuban rebels. The dispatch further stated that the British and Danish authorities had renewed the assuraces previously given Spain and had instructed the officials of their respective colonies to put down all attempts to aid the insurgrnts.

General Martinez Campos arrived to-day at Puerto Principe. A crowd of 6,000 persons, among whom were many ladies, gave him an enthusiastic greeting and cheered him repeatedly. It was expected that at 3 o'clock this afternoon General Campos would proceed for Havana.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington—Georgetown University defeated Richmond College to-day with ease by a score of 18 to 5.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5; Pittsburg 8.
Louisville—Louisville 1; Chicago 8.
St. Louis—St. Louis 8; Cleveland 12.
Norfolk—Norfolk 8; Roanoke 4.
Lynchburg—Lynchburg 9; Richmond 10.
Baltimore—Baltimore 3; Brooklyn 1.
New York—New York 3; Boston 5.
Washington—Washington 5; Philadelphia 4.
Petersburg—Petersburg 14; Portsmouth 11.

OSCAR WILDE.

Next Friday Fixed as the Day for Trial.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 24.—Consul for Oscar Wilde made application in the Old Baily Court to-day for a postponement of his client's trial. Taylor's counsel however was desirous of proceeding and the prosecuting lawyer argued in opposition to postponement, saying that Wilde had had ample opportunity to prepare for trial. The Court refused to grant a postponement and fixed Friday as the day for trial.

The sale of Wilde's effects by auction upon the order of the sheriff, is regarded as indicating that his pecuniary means are exhausted.

Frank Winterchief, a young negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Thos. Butts, near Broad Run, Md., on Sunday last, was yesterday sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Morris Hopkins, colored, was hanged yesterday at Richmond, Va., for the murder of H. S. Parsons. Hopkins killed his victim with a stick because he considered that he not treated him fairly about wages.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CASHIER HOLLAND

ABSCONDED FROM CHARLOTTE TUESDAY NIGHT.

A Reward of $1,000 Offered for His Arrest—No New Developments as to the Shortage.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, April 24.—J. R. Holland, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, of this city, left Tuesdar night and his whereabouts are unknown. He has not yet been taken under arrest.

To-day United States Marshal Allison swore out a warrant for him and a description of him was wired in all directions. To-day, also, the bank offered a reward of $1,000 for him. There are no further new developments as to the shortage, which is understood to be about $60,000. The bank is absolutely safe. It can stand its loss and still have a good part of its surplus left, without the necessity of going upon its undivided profits or capital.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Democrats of Iowa Reaffirm the National Democratic Monetary Plank of 1892 and the Iroquois Club of Chicago Repupidates It.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 24.—One hundred Democratic leaders of the State Central Committee held a conference here this afternoon at which the silver question was the principal topic of discussion. The reports as to the sentiment in different parts of the State as well as the views of those present differed widely and the debate at times became acrimonious, but ended with the final adoption of a declaration that "It is the sense of this conference that the two monetary metals should be kept at a parity." To this declaration was added at the request of S. B. Evans, of Ottumwa, representing the moderate silver men and without objection from the antagonist wing of the party, the modification, "without discriminating against either metal in the matter of coinage." Thus practically reaffirming the National Democratic monetary plank.

CHICAGO, April 24.—After one of the most exciting meetings in its history the Iroquois Club last night repudiated the Democratic National platform of 1892, the State Democratic platform of 1894, and adopted a resolution which several of the members boldly declared would result in the disruption of the famous Democratic Club of Chicago.

At times the meeting resembled a ward convention. Charges of "bolters" and "traitors" to Democratic principles were frequently indulged in, several resolutions to postpone and adjourn were made and defeated, and President Connell was frequently compelled to beg the members to preserve order. The sound money men won the day, but at the expense of Democrats, which their opponents forced them to either swallow or cast into the gutter. They chose the latter alternative and the meeting broke up in a state bordering on tumult.

BIG DEFALCATION

By the Late Paul Schulze, Land Agent of the Northern Pacific R. R.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TACOMA, WASH., April 24.—Instead of a few thousand dollars, as was first supposed, the defalcation of the late Paul Schulze, who was land agent of the Northern Pacific road, will amount to $500,000 and may be more by $200,000 according to the report of the experts who are engaged in examining the accounts of the road. The shortage and disappointment in love are believed to have led to his suicide. A farewell letter to Marie Wainwright, the actress, was found on his person, and the statement is made by his friends that he had played the part of the lover towards her for some time, but the collapse of her divorce proceedings placed an obstacle in the way of the marriage of the actress and Schulze, who obtained a divorce from his German wife about three years ago.

THE DISPENSARY FIGHT.

The Conflict of Authority in South Carolina—The Dispensary Law in Danger.

The Columbia correspondent of the *News and Courier* says: "The dispensary matter is liable to take an interesting turn. Here is Judge Goff on the one hand telling the constables and their superiors not to interfere with any shipments of liquor in the hands of the consignee, and on the other hand the State's officers with a special increase of the force to seize every shipment of liquor upon its arrival. And then the counsel who are bringing the action announce positively that every constable who dares to touch liquor in defiance of Judge Goff's order will be taken before Judge Goff on contempt proceedings. It appears that violations of restraining orders are treated in about the same way as temporary or permanent injunctions, so there is a pretty good chance of "fun" if the projected programmes are carried out.

As has all along been suggested, if the injunction in the case before Judge Goff stands, or if the action of Bryan & Bryan is effective, it will be a sad blow to the dispensary system. If individual consumers are allowed to bring liquor into the State it can be done with a saving to the consumer who can afford to buy as much as a gallon of liquor. When the liquor begins to come in and large quantities of it are brought in it will take a larger force of constables than can be afforded to keep up with the procession. It is pretty generally granted that the dispensary system cannot stand competition, whether it is from the jug trade or any other kind.

United States Marshal Hunter and Mr. Hickson arrived in the city to-night to serve the restraining orders granted by Judge Goff. The papers will be served as soon as possible."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Post-office April 24, 1895:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Miss Janie Butt, Miss Annie Brown, Miss Lizzie Brown, Miss Mary Bradshaw, Miss Sarah Brown. C—Mrs Laura Cromwell, Laura Casey, Mrs S R Cottie. D—Francis Durham. H—Mrs Eliza Jane Hearney. J—Mrs Henrietta Jones, Mrs Rebecca Jones, Miss Mars Jones. K—Mrs Emma Kiniyen. M—Mrs A E Murphy, Catherine Merrit No 1, Miss Florence McDougall. P—Mrs G W Picket. R—Mrs Ruby Raynor, Miss Susan Robson. W—Mrs F E Woodard.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Robert Alderman. B—Mr H C Baxter 2, Green Boon, Isaac Baker, Richard Best, W T Bryan. B—C W Chase, Thomas Cragg, James Cupples, Matthew Cecintan, W H Currey. D—Rev Amos Devane. G—Daniel Giant, D C Geralds. H—Jim Hall, Josefene Herring. J—Sam Jones. L—Lamb the Florist. M—Daniel McLean, Caswell McKay, H F Mahoffery; J M Munugh, Capt J F Moore, Isaac Manning. R—Merritt Reed. S—John S Smith, V Southerland, W S Sellars, W Southerland.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE

B—Lester Boney. D—Bettie Davis. G—Mollie George. H—E D Hanson. L—Bessie Livingston. P—R J Parker. R—J B Robinson. W—L Wood.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

LUCKY BALDWIN

Files an Extraordinary Demurrer in a Suit for Breach of Promise.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Lucky Baldwin, the famous millionaire owner of race horses, filed yesterday a most extraordinary demurrer to the complaint in the seduction suit brought against him by Miss Lillian Ashley, of Boston, Mass. In his demurrer Baldwin states that his reputation is such that any woman of the world should have known that he was deceiving her, and she should not have been in his company. Baldwin has been the central figure in many suits of seduction and breach of promise.

BANK ROBBED.

Nearly Thirty Thousand Dollars Stollen from the Vault—No Clue to the Thief.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Evening Sun* has a special from Plainfield, N. J., which says: The directors of the First National Bank of Plainfield to-day made public the theft of $22,765, stolen from the vault on Monday. Cashier Frank S. Runyon missed the money when he when to close the bank for the day. It was in two packages. One contained $20,000 in new bills and the other $2,765 in mutilated bills. It is believed that the robbery was the work of professional thieves, as during the afternoon a stranger came in and engaged one of the tellers in conversation, leaving without having transacted any business.

WARM WIRELETS.

The war ships New York, Columbia and Cincinnati arrived at Key West yesterday. The New York and Columbia sailed for New York. The Cincinnati is still in the harbor.

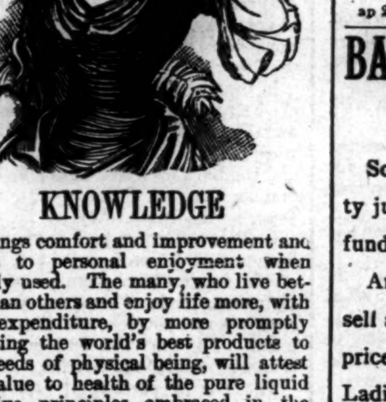
Gov. Brown, of Maryland, has fixed Friday, June 21st, as the date for the execution of Horace Cooper, colored, sentenced to death in Carroll county for the murder of Maggie Pitts.

A Washington dispatch says: Major General Heth, the Confederate member of the Antietam battle field board who has been critically ill for several weeks is now convalescent and appeared on the street yesterday.

Henry Florsheim, coal operator in the Finley district, Wheeling division of the B. & O. R. R., will import men to work in his mines. The new men were expected to arrive last night. His old men are out on strike for the 59 cents rate.

The State Democratic Executive Committee of Mississippi, by a vote of 17 to 11, has decided to call a State primary for the nomination of all State officers. This is taken as a set back to Governor Stone, who represents the single gold standard idea.

A San Francisco telegram says: Lewis C McClaflin, who was associated with the late Senator Fair in wheat operations, sold the larger part of 10,000 tons, principally of the May option, yesterday. His sales during the last few days have been very heavy and will amount to nearly 30,000 tons, or the seventh part of the wheat which the late Senator is reputed to have purchased.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

For sale—A fine lot of Milch Cows, at Orrell's Stables, brought from Mecklenburg county by Burdett & Houston.

Country Butter, 16c per pound, for sale by Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Keys found.—Two bunches of keys at STAR office. Valuable to owners, who will please call and pay for advertisement. ap 24 2t

$75.00 per week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necesary. Sells at sight; permanent position. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. april 26 6t

New Photographs—Your special attention is called to my new display of Photographs. Look at them. It will do you good. Have some made like them; they will be a source of joy to you forevermore. Fine photographs at $1 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS, 114 Market street. c21

A chance to make money.—I made $584.00 the last six weeks selling Dish Washers, and was sick part of the time. I don't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer Business. No canvassing. Sold all my Washers at home. Perfect satisfaction. Every one sold sells another. Every family wants one. I will make $3,000 this year easy. I can wash and dry our dishes in two minutes. Any one can make $5 to $12 a day. For circulars write to Iron City Dish Washer Co., S. Highland avenue, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. mch 19 3m

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deals in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer for quality, Portner's Beer for everybody, That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c51

For Rent.

I wish to rent out a Steam Grist Mill and Cotton Gin and Turpentine Still, located at Harrell's Store, Sampson county, N. C.

For particulars call on, at my office,
D. L. GORE,
120, 122 & 124 Water street,
Wilmington, N. C.

ap20 D&W tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR

Are now making in their various departments a

Great Sale of Bargains

in new and choice

Spring & Summer Goods,

presenting an opportunity to purchasers which seldom occurs.

Every request for goods or samples will have immediate reply.

We commend the following to your attention:

Ladies' Sailors,

Senate Straw, in all colors, as long as they last at 9c each.

Glacia, Dresden, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, in all widths and colors.

Flowers—Daisies, Roses, Chrysanthemums, Forget-Me-Nots, Violets and all styles of Montures, Wreaths and Sprays at exceedingly low prices.

Hats, Hats, Hats

Just received a new lot of Pattern Hats which will be opened Monday. Also a new lot of

Untrimmed Hats.

A new lot of

Infant's Caps and Cloaks

just opened.

Silks.

A new lot of Wash Silks in nice and new designs for 30c a yard.

Time is money, they say, and the few moments spent in a careful examination of our stock, will bear out to its fullest degree the truth of this axiom.

A new lot of PARASOL COVERS.

LADIES' NECKWEAR, a fine line just received and selling at very low prices at

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market Street.

ap 21 tf

BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Special Offers.

Some job lots just received. Quality just as represented or money refunded. No deception.

Any one can quote a price but to sell a GOOD SHOE at a very small price—few can do it. We offer

Ladies' Pat. Tip Oxfords at	$1 00
Ladies' Pat. Tip Oxfords at	1 25
Ladies' Common Sense at	1 25
Ladies' Tan Lace Oxfords at	1 25

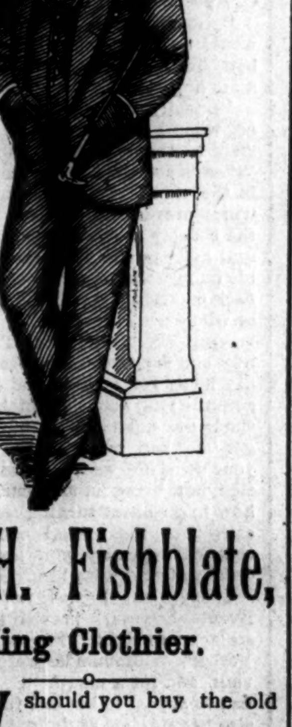
Lower prices still if wanted. Some down as low as 50 cents.

All the latest styles in Low Shoes at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

108 North Front St.,

ap 21 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.



S. H. Fishblate,

King Clothier.

WHY should you buy the old carried-over Clothing, advertised by some retailers at reduced prices?

We never carry over any goods, and our prices for new stylish clothes are so low that you need not buy last Spring's goods unless you want to.

Strictly all-wool Suits, trimmed and tailored in first-class manner at $8, $10 and $12. Regular retailers charge $15 to $20 for the same goods. These goods have scored an immense success. We save you 30 per cent. on these excellent garments.

S. H. FISHBLATE,

ap 14 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old news papers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 23 tf

Woman is a Conundrum!

We have yet got to guess her, but this we do know. She likes to dress and likes to dress in style. We have the goods and we have the price. Give us a chance and we will divide the slice. Our stylish Spring dress goods are still in the lead. Our line of Shallies at 5c is the prettiest you ever saw. Our Ginghams are way down from 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, up to 9c. We have 40 bolts of Zephyr and fine Ginghams that is worth 10c per yard which we will close out at 7c, less than cost. Our Danish cloth, in all colors, at 10c, are the best goods in town. Our line of ducks are from 9c, 10c, 12½c and 15c per yard in all the leading shades.

Our Sateen in light colors at 10c are the cheapest in the State; dark colors from 8⅓c to 18c. Plaids and stripes are 18c and look like silk. Our line of Tafata Morie, black grounds with stripes and flowers are $1.62; makes the prettiest waists and looks like a lovely silk. Our double fold dress goods in Henriettas in Red, Brown, Tan, Green and Gray; now 15c, been selling at 18c and 25c. Our Henriettas for 25c is by far the nicest goods we ever saw at that price. Our Serges, 40 inches, at 35c, is as good as we had before at 50c.

Well you must come and look at our Laces and Gloves; good mits, fast dyed, at 10c a pair; all silk, extra heavy, better than we had before at 25c, now only 15c. A job lot of belts; fine perforated girdle leather belt, worth 25c, now 10c. We have fans by the thousand, from 2c a piece up to 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 18c, 19c, 25c up to 73c each. Come and look at them; they are so cheap you are sure to buy. We have had by far the best Easter trade we ever had any season before and our stock of Spring Millinery is by far larger than ever. We thank our many customers for their large and liberal patronage, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same. We have to place an order for a lot of the new styles of Dresden Ribbons and other novelties in the ribbon line. Come and see if we are dividing the slice every day with you, not with our competitors. We want your trade if fair dealing and low prices and honest goods will have it if we have not already got it in the past. Come and see us; we are on Front street and oposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.,
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

ap 14tf

Alpha and Omega.

FOR THE TEETH--

Rince Bouche.	Oralina Mouth Wash.
Oralina Tooth Paste.	Zonweiss
Ideal Tooth Powder.	Lyons' Tooth Powder.
Lyon's Tooth Tablets.	Jenning's Eau Dentifrice
Thurston's Tooth Powder.	Calder's Dentine.
Hood's Tooth Powder.	White's Tooth Powder.
Hazard's Saponaceous Dentifrice.	Hazards' Dentine.
Arnica Tooth Soap.	Brown's Camphorated Dentifrice.
Holmes' Dentifrice.	J. & B. Tooth Paste.
Cherry Tooth Paste	M & B. Mouth Wash.
M. & B. Dentifrice	Sozodont.
Albadant Tooth Powder.	Albadent Tooth Wash.

FOR THE COMPLEXION—

Foley's Cream.	Ayer's Recamier Cream.
Co. Menthal Ice.	Douglas' Amandine.
Kazol.	Malvina Lotion.
Malvina Cream.	Ongoline.
Magnolia Balm.	Exora Cream.
Oxzyn.	Nail Enamel.
Rosaline.	Modene.
McIntire's Hand Lotion	Palmer's Lotion.
Cook's Toilet Cream.	Lait de Iris.
Fougera's Angelique.	Blush of Roses.
Bloom of Violets.	Ayer's Recamier Cream.
Holmes' Frostilla.	Woodland Balm.
Eucalyptine.	Espey's Cream.
Oriental Cream.	Honey and Almond Cream
	Laird's Bloom of Youth.
Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream.	Vaseline Camphor Ice.
Vaseline Cold Cream.	Viola Cream.
Vinolia Cream.	Hazeloin Cream.

FOR THE—

Hindercorn	Magic Corn Salve.
Otis Bros. Corn Cure.	A-Corn Salve.
Hawley's Corn Cure.	Camm's Corn Solvent.
Slatterback's Corn Cure.	East India Corn Paint.
Mermen's Corn Cure.	One Night Corn Cure.

Bunting's Pharmacy,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

ap 7 tf Wilmington, N. C.

MERCER & GAYLORD,

—AT THE—

H. C. EVANS'

OLD STAND,

Are still persuading the generous public to buy

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,
Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,
Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,
Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,

SHOES.

This means we want to sell

SHOES, GOOD CHEAP SHOES

to everybody.
See our prices before you buy.
Respectfully,

Mercer & Gaylord,

115 Princess Street.

Successor to H. C. Evans. mar 30 tf

North Carolina Hams.

We have some fine ones which we offer low in lots to suit.

VISITING MERCHANTS should see our goods and prices before buying GROCERIES.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.

ap 11 D&W tf

A WAR

—ON—

GROCERIES

Just received to-day to be sold low. One car load light wire hoop flour, SILVER MEDAL FLOUR. One car load of that celebrated D. & L., "Gold Medal," patent flour. 17 tubs fancy Elgin Creamery Butter. 25 medium Cream Cheese, low down. 100 boxes Cakes and Crackers, assorted kinds. 36 barrels New Crop Cuba Molasses. 6 barrels Vanilla Syrup. A lot of cheap New Orleans molasses.

We are State Agents for Gold Medal Cider; guaranteed to keep sweet and fresh for ten months, or money refunded. Write for prices.

DOZIER & LEE,

ap 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Hammocks.

FANCY STATIONERY, SPORTING GOODS, Office and Typewriter Supplies, Rubber Stamps and Engraving. Call and try the Whitely Exerciser. Mail orders solicited.

MYERS & LEWIS,
No. 8 South Front street.
LOUIS H. MYERS..........CHAS. R. LEWIS.
ap 17 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. E. GORDON,

Agent

FOR THE WELL KNOWN FIRM

BROWNING, KING & CO.

SAMPLES ON EXHIBITION.

SUITS

TO ORDER.

PANTS

TO ORDER.

MADE UP IN

THE LATEST STYLES.

You are respectfully asked to call and leave your order.

C. E. Gordon,

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

ap 14 tf

For Easter.

JOHNSON & FORE

No. 111 Market St.,

Are fully prepared to supply you with every desirable article for

EASTER,

including all the

Newest and Latest Parisian Ideas in

MILLINERY,

Neckwear, Kid Gloves,

Dress Goods

—AND—

Trimmings, Embroideries, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

All orders for Millinery will be promptly executed and perfect satisfaction is assured.

Mail orders promptly filled.

JOHNSON & FORE,

No. 111 Market Street.

ap 7 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice-President. GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

RESULTS,

IF YOU DEPOSIT IN THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO

$1	a week for	5 years	you	will have	$ 286
2	"	"	"	"	572
3	"	"	"	"	858
4	"	"	"	"	1,144
5	"	"	"	"	1,430
10	"	"	"	"	2,860
15	"	"	"	"	4,290
1		for ten years		"	637
2	"	"	"	"	1,274
3	"	"	"	"	1,911
4	"	"	"	"	2,548
5	"	"	"	"	3,185
10	"	"	"	"	6,370
15	"	"	"	"	9,555

Step By Step You go a Long Way.

april 21 tf

Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first in work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a trial and let us convince you that we are telling the truth. A. G. Prempert, Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
German Barber and Hairdresser,
Experts in Barbering,
11 South Front St.